

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 NOVEMBER 1985

Hijacking of Egyptian Plane

Fifty people, including four hijackers, were killed when Egyptian commandos stormed aboard a hijacked Egyptian airliner at Valletta airport 24 November, a Maltese Government spokesman announced in a statement reported by AFP. Only 25 people in the aircraft survived, he said, noting that many of the victims suffocated as a result of a fire caused by handgrenades thrown by the hijackers in response to the commando assault. He noted that the hijackers killed three people, including two Israelis, before the commandos stormed the plane. The leader of the hijackers is still alive and is being treated in a Valletta hospital, Cairo radio reported. Initial reports by Cairo radio on the commando operation did not mention the casualties aboard the aircraft but stated that Egyptian commandos successfully stormed the plane and rescued the passengers. As for the identity of the hijackers, who seized the Egyptair plane on a flight from Athens to Cairo, Egyptian papers cited by MENA reported that four of them were Palestinians. The hijackers spoke with Palestinian accents though they stated that they belong to the "Egyptian Revolution," according to an Egyptian passenger quoted by AFP, which noted that this organization has claimed responsibility for attacks on Israeli diplomats in Cairo. Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid said, however, that he believes the organization does not exist, MENA noted. The "Egypt Liberation Organization" claimed responsibility for the hijacking in a statement to Kuwaiti papers cited by AFP. In response to the commando operation, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak expressed "deep regret over the loss of innocent lives" and regretted the involvement of "certain Arab countries in these criminal acts," MENA reported. "The available information indicates that the terrorists who carried out this despicable mission belong to a Palestinian group opposed to the PLO, which works for an Arab country notorious for its terrorist policies and aid to terrorists," a statement by an "official source" carried by Cairo radio reported. Defending the commando operation, the source cited the pilot as saying the situation had become "extremely dangerous." Further delay, the source said, would have led to more bloodshed. The PLO Central Council issued a statement describing the hijacking as "dastardly" adding that it was aimed at harming the Arab nation and its image. In a cable to President Mubarak, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat denounced the hijacking and those who were behind it, and said the operation was aimed "at confronting Egypt's distinctive pan-Arab role."

Egyptian Military Alert on Libyan Border

Voice of Greater Arab Homeland Radio cited a JANA report that Egypt has placed its forces on maximum alert near the Libyan border. Egyptian military sources confirmed the state of emergency in the area but did not indicate whether the move is connected with the hijacking, according to Muscat radio.

Lebanon

Amal-PSP Clashes — Recent events will not prevent the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and the Amal Movement from continuing their joint political line and struggle to "liberate" Lebanon, PSP leader Walid Junblatt and Amal leader Nabih Birri declared in a joint statement broadcast by Beirut radio 24 November. The two sides have formed a joint strike force to clear the warring gunmen from the streets and punish violaters, the statement noted. In related remarks reported by AFP, Junblatt acknowledged that he had made a "blunder" and accepted responsibility for the fighting, dubbed the "war of the flags" because it began when PSP militia attempted to get rid of Lebanese flags in West Beirut. "Life has returned to normal," in West Beirut 25 November following the 3 days of fierce fighting, according to Beirut radio. Earlier, in a telephone conversation with President Amin al-Jumayyil, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad promised to do his utmost to end the Amal-PSP clashes and agreed to speed up attempts to secure political accord after the restoration of normal conditions in West Beirut, Beirut radio noted. An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Tehran radio also called for an end to the bloodshed as soon as possible.

Syrian Zone — Syria has replaced its anti-aircraft missile batteries in the Sannin area with new SAM systems operated by Soviet experts in anticipation of a surprise Israeli attack in the Al-Biq' area, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* stated in a report cited by KUNA.

Christian Politics — Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah sharply criticized the Phalangist Party leadership in a 22 November speech broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, asserting that it is "high time for this leadership to realize that there can be no retreat from the plan for change." Hubayqah contended that the party has "failed in the presidency of the republic" and he accused a "small minority" of making the party "more and more petrified."

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi General Command Communique carried by Baghdad radio announced a successful 22 November air raid on Khark Island and a communique carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio disclosed a 23 November air attack on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. Iraqi planes also attacked Khark Island and a big maritime target 24 November, according to a military spokesman cited by INA. Manama's *GULF DAILY NEWS* reported that a Qatari ship sank in the Gulf 21 November, and IRNA claimed the sinking was the result of an Iraqi air attack. As for other effects of Iraq's air attacks, "London oil traders" cited by the *GULF DAILY NEWS* reported that only two berths of Iran's main Khark Island loading jetty were

operating after a 19 November Iraqi air raid damaged the pipeline serving the jetty.

In the ground war, three Iranian operations penetrated Iraqi positions in Ilam Province 24 November, Tehran radio reported. A joint staff communique reported by IRNA described the operations as a "limited offensive" that inflicted "substantial casualties." An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA insisted, however, that a "group of Iranians" had been forced to flee when they approached Iraqi positions in the central sector.

Iran

Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri was selected as the "next leader" by the "assembly of experts" that chooses the Iranian leader, IRNA revealed. Citing the daily *KAYHAN*, IRNA reported that the Friday prayer leader of Qazvin disclosed the assembly's decision, describing it as the choice of the "majority of the people." Tehran radio has not been heard to mention the assembly's selection of Montazeri as Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's successor.

Israel

Tabah Talks Conditions — Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir instructed the Israeli ambassador in Cairo to inform the Egyptian Government that several conditions relating to the Ra's al-Burqa' murders must be met before the Tabah talks can resume, Jerusalem radio reported. Egypt must officially explain the incident, punish the murderer, apologize to Israel, publish the investigation's results, and express willingness to compensate the victims' families. Citing Foreign Ministry sources, the radio reported later that the Prime Minister's Office accepts the assumption that the murder case will be settled before the Tabah negotiations resume. For Egypt's part, MENA reported that the Egyptian minister confirmed that the talks will resume 3 December.

U.S. Spy Incident — A statement released by the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the political leadership was "shocked and amazed" by reports that a U.S. Navy employee stands accused of spying for Israel, Jerusalem radio announced. The statement reiterated Israeli policy against spying on the United States, adding that a thorough investigation is under way to find out if there has been any deviation from that policy.

PLO Affairs

The PLO leadership concluded 5 days of intense talks in Baghdad without reaching a final decision on UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, PLO officials disclosed in remarks reported by the *JORDAN TIMES*. One senior official cited by the paper said the PLO is waiting to ascertain the results of the Geneva summit before making a final decision on proposals and procedures for peace. The talks included meetings of the PLO Executive Committee, the Fatah Central Committee, and the PLO Central Council, INA noted. A Palestinian source cited by the Iraqi agency revealed that the Executive Committee decided to appoint Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim as the PLO's representative in

Egypt, a decision which Arab diplomatic sources cited by KUNA viewed as "an official announcement of restoration of relations between the PLO and Egypt."

Although Rome radio reported a PLO official's statement that the PLO has decided to transfer its headquarters from Tunis to Baghdad, the transfer has not yet been confirmed by monitored PLO or Iraqi media.

Sudan

SPLA on Negotiations — A delegation of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army and Movement (SPLA-SPLM) will only go to Khartoum if the SPLA is permitted to send a military detachment to the capital beforehand to provide security for the delegation, the SPLA-SPLM High Command announced in a statement broadcast by the clandestine SPLA radio 22 November. It is likewise "virtually impossible" for the SPLA-SPLM to attend the Trade Union Alliance conference at Wad Madani unless the SPLA is able to provide security arrangements for its delegation. The statement noted the SPLA's view that the ruling Transitional Military Council (TMC) "lacks good faith" while the National Alliance for National Salvation is in no position to guarantee the security of any SPLA delegation.

Relations With USSR, Libya — A high-level Sudanese military delegation will visit Moscow in December, a TMC member disclosed in a statement to *AL-AYAM* cited by AFP. As for relations with Libya, the armed forces chief of staff said on his return from Libya 22 November that the purpose of his visit was to get acquainted with the "new methods" used to modernize the Libyan Armed Forces, SUNA reported. In Libya, a Foreign Liaison Bureau spokesman cited by Tripoli radio denied that the presence of Libyans in Khartoum is a terror threat to U.S. citizens and embassy staff there, denouncing the U.S. "lies" and "cheap attempts" in this regard. TMC Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab also denied U.S. claims about the arrival of Libyan terrorists in Sudan, SUNA noted.

Tunisia

Six opposition parties including the Islamic Tendency Movement and the Communist Party called on the government to respect the independence of the Tunisian General Labor Federation (UGTT) and to lift the house arrest imposed on UGTT Secretary General Habib Achour, KUNA disclosed in a report on a 22 November news conference held by the parties. Their statement followed Tunis radio's report that representatives of "provisional" UGTT organizations held a 21 November meeting at which a "provisional national coordination council" was established to prepare for a UGTT "rectification conference." Those attending the meeting declared the UGTT's "categorical and irrevocable rejection" of Achour and expressed support for President Habib Bourguiba and his "popular" government, the radio said.

Afghanistan

A 21 November PDPA Politburo reshuffle was described by the PRC's XINHUA as the "most spectacular shakeup" in the Karmal regime since the Soviet invasion.

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Palestine Liberation Organization Continues Meetings

Executive Committee Meets 22 Nov

JN221630 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad — The PLO Executive Committee held a meeting today under Yasir 'Arafat. A Palestinian source told INA that the committee discussed recent Palestinian and Arab developments and issues related to the next PLO Central Council meeting, as well as organizational and administrative issues. INA learned that a statement will be issued later today on the results of the joint meeting of the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee which was held yesterday.

'Azzam al-Ahmad, head of the PLO office in Baghdad, has declared that there are no political changes requiring the PLO to reconsider its position on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which ignore the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. In a statement to INA, Al-Ahmad said that the PLO will not submit to pressure from any side making it abandon this position, especially in light of U.S. and Zionist intransigence and arrogance toward the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights.

Joint Meetings End 22 Nov

LD222023 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Joint meetings of the PLO Executive Committee, Fatah Central Committee, and the PNC Bureau under the chairmanship of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces, ended in Baghdad after 2 days of continued meetings. Wafa reported that Brother Abu 'Ammar submitted a detailed report on his recent visit to Egypt and his talks with Egyptian officials. A review of Palestinian-Jordanian relations, joint Jordanian-Egyptian action, and the result of Brother Abu 'Ammar's visits to a number of Gulf countries' capital cities was made at the meetings.

Earlier sessions of the meeting, held last Wednesday evening, were devoted to the political situation, especially after the Zionist raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, the situation in the occupied territories, and Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. It is expected that a statement on the meetings will be published at a later date.

Executive Committee Meets 23 Nov

JN231029 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0936 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Nov (INA) — The PLO Executive Committee will resume its meetings under Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here this evening. The committee will complete discussion of the latest developments of the Palestinian question, Arab and international developments, and the situation inside the occupied territories.

A Palestinian source told INA that the PLO Executive Committee has decided to appoint Fatah Revolutionary Council member Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim as its representative in Egypt. The source

said a political statement will be issued at the conclusion of the PLO Central Council meetings due to start tomorrow. The statement will include the results of the joint meeting between the PLO Executive Committee and both the PLO Central Council and the Fatah Central Committee, as well as the results of the PLO Executive Committee meetings.

Central Council Meets 24 Nov

JN241220 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1202 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Nov (INA) — The PLO Central Council [PCC] began its meetings here today under the chairmanship of PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and the attendance of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. A Palestinian source told INA that during the PCC morning session a 7-point agenda was adopted on political developments which took place since the last PCC session, the situation in the occupied territories, Palestinian national unity, and the situation in Lebanon, as well as PLO financial and administrative matters.

The Palestinian source said that Yasir 'Arafat submitted to the PCC a detailed report on political developments over the past few months on Palestinian and Arab levels and that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, will submit a detailed report on developments the Palestinian cause has witnessed on the international level.

Meetings End; No 'Final Decision'

JN250755 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
25 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[By Lamis K. Andoni, in Baghdad]

[Excerpts] The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leadership has concluded five days of intense talks here without reaching a final decision vis-a-vis United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, Palestinian officials said on Sunday.

The officials said that the PLO leadership decided, after consultations with the 75-member Palestine Central Council, to wait for further information on the results of the Nov. 19-21 Geneva summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the American position on Middle East peace efforts and the stands of Arab countries.

"There are many questions pertaining to the Geneva summit and the positions of key Arab countries that need to be answered before we can take a final decision on the different proposals and procedures for peace," said a senior PLO official on Sunday. "Furthermore, we not feel pressed to make a final decision now," he added.

The official, who asked not to be named, defined several key questions to which the PLO will seek answers prior to reaching a final decision:

— Was there an agreement between Moscow and Washington concerning an international conference on the Middle East?

— If there was such an agreement, the PLO needs to know of the proposed form of such a conference, what will be the role of the PLO in it and who will be the participants.

"And most important to us is to know whether any peace moves could lead to the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," said the PLO official. "So far we haven't seen any significant change in the U.S. or Israeli stand on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," he added.

The official said the PLO believes that the next step in efforts to solve the Palestinian question could hinge on what have been agreed upon between the Soviet Union and the U.S. in Geneva. "But we have not received details on the subject yet," he said.

The PLO leadership, particularly the Fatah Central Committee which held a long meeting on Saturday, is said to have discussed and analysed the joint American-Soviet statement and Mr. Gorbachev's press conference and statements. The leadership focused on Mr. Gorbachev's statements and remarks on regional issues, according to Palestinian sources. The sources said that Mr. Gorbachev's statement implied that there was some kind of an agreement between the two superpowers to "play a more effective role in settling the regional disputes..."

"Consequently, the future of peace efforts in the Middle East depends on the way both powers have decided to settle their differences in the area," the sources added.

Headquarters Transferred

LD232202 Rome Domestic Service in Italian
2130 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] The PLO has transferred its headquarters from Tunis to Baghdad. The decision, announced by a PLO representative in the Iraqi capital, has been made as a result of the Israeli air raid on Tunis in September last year. [last two words as heard]

PLO Central Council, 'Arafat Denounce Hijacking

JN251247 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Nov (INA) — The PLO Central Council has strongly condemned the hijacking of the Egyptian plane yesterday. The Council, which is continuing its meetings in Baghdad, issued a statement describing the hijacking operation as dastardly, adding that it was aimed at harming the Arab nation and tarnishing its image in the world. The Council also condemned all international terrorist operations, including those carried out by states, particularly Israel, and called for stopping them.

In a cable to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat denounced the hijacking and those who were behind it. He said the operation is aimed at confronting Egypt's distinctive pan-Arab role at this stage through which the Arab nation, particularly the Palestinian people, are passing. 'Arafat extended his condolences to the families of the innocent victims who were killed in the incident.

PLO Appoints Permanent Representative in Cairo

LD231748 Kuwait KUNA in English 1523 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Tunis, Nov 23 (KUNA) — The decision by the PLO to appoint member of Fatah Revolutionary Council Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim as a permanent PLO representative in Cairo "was an official announcement of restoration of relations between the PLO and Egypt without waiting for a decision from the Arab summit conference," diplomatic Arab sources said Saturday.

The sources told KUNA that according to information they received the appointment of 'Abd al-Rahim was due to remain a secret without official declaration so as not to be interpreted as "a PLO's deviation from an Arab summit resolution."

The Arab summit conference held in Baghdad in 1978 following the Camp David accords were signed between Egypt and Israel decided to freeze relations with Egypt. [as received]

The sources said "Apparently the PLO has decided to follow Jordan's suit in re-establishing ties with Egypt outside the Arab summit framework."

Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim is the son of the famous Palestinian martyr poet 'Abd al-Rahim Mahmud. He was the PLO representative in Beijing before his latest appointment.

Palestinian-Lebanese Forces Attack TV Station

GF231710 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Lebanon — The joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces have declared responsibility for destroying a television station established by the government of the Zionist enemy in the so-called security strip in southern Lebanon.

The fighters of the joint forces succeeded in planting five explosive charges under the station's installations controlled by Zionist experts in Marun al-Ra's village. The impact of the charges destroyed the station and killed or wounded a number of workers in it. The Zionist helicopters flew over the area looking for those who carried out the operation and opened fire with machineguns at the forest near the station.

OAPEC Secretary General Arrives in Baghdad

JN221802 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] OAPEC Secretary General Dr 'Ali Ahmad 'Atiqah arrived in Baghdad today. Dr 'Atiqah will participate in the meetings of the organization's Executive Bureau, which will start the day after tomorrow, and in the meetings of the organization's Council of Ministers, which will convene on 27 November.

The bureau and the Council will discuss oil and energy and cooperation between OAPEC and the EC, as well as OAPEC financial and administrative reports.

Meetings Begin

JN240957 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 24 Nov (INA) — The OAPEC Executive Bureau meetings opened here this morning attended by 10 Arab countries' representatives. OAPEC's Executive Bureau Chairman Wajih 'Abd al-Ghani delivered a speech in which he reviewed the bureau's agenda and stressed the importance of cooperation among member-countries in the oil and oil industry fields.

During his speech at the opening ceremony, OAPEC Secretary General 'Ali Ahmad 'Atiqah praised decisive victories on the Arab homeland's eastern border and pointed to the extensive development steps taken by Iraq in various fields.

The bureau, with Iraq chairing its current session, will discuss the agenda of the organization's 35th ministerial conference due to convene here on Wednesday.

It is noteworthy that OAPEC includes in its membership Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain, Algeria, Tunisia, Syria, Qatar, Kuwait, Libya, and Iraq.

BAHRAIN

Minister 'Ruled Out' USSR Relations at Present

GF251049 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Information Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'Ayyad has ruled out the possibility of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bahrain and the Soviet Union at present. In an interview published in Kuwait today, Al-Mu'ayyad said that his country has a good relationship with the Soviet Union.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister on GCC, Cairo Declaration

LD231415 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir has confirmed that Kuwait is too strong to submit to blackmail. This came in a comprehensive interview with the Lebanese paper *AL-SAYYAD* which was distributed today by KUNA. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad expressed the hope that Iran would become convinced that war is not the means to settle differences. He added that he is ready to travel to Tehran in order to follow up efforts exerted by the GCC states to end armed hostilities in the region.

However, Shaykh Sabah noted that the Sultanate of Oman, the current GCC chairman, is presently in contact with the two Gulf warring sides.

Last Week, Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah traveled to Baghdad where he conferred with President Saddam Husayn and other Iraqi officials on means to end the war, now in its sixth consecutive year. Reporting that there was a favorable response from the Iraqi side to his mediation bid, which had been authorized by the sixth GCC summit held in Muscat early this month, 'Abdallah has said he awaits a decision by the Iranian Government on his visiting Tehran to pursue mediation talks.

On Iraqi use of Kuwaiti and other Gulf ports, Shaykh Sabah stated that this is based on bilateral transit agreements, and he indicated that Kuwait has a similar arrangement with Iran, which, he said was welcome to implement it.

Shaykh Sabah pointed out that although the GCC is not a military pact, "nonetheless any aggression against any of its member states is an attack against all of its states." He explained that Kuwait has rejected signing a draft GCC security agreement because it contradicts with the country's Constitution and added that the council members had instead approved a unified security strategy at the recent summit in Muscat.

Asked about the Cairo Declaration made recently by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Shaykh Sabah denied that Kuwait had any advance knowledge of the step, which denounced all oper-

ations beyond the occupied Arab lands as acts of terrorism, and he noted that 'Arafat is free to discuss or make decisions about what is good for the Palestinians.

About Egypt's return to the Arab fold, the Kuwaiti official described Cairo's alienation as a loss to the Arabs but reiterated that "a decision on Egypt's return should be made by an Arab summit."

Shaykh Sabah concluded that recent deportation measures ordered by Kuwait only involved suspicious elements and illegal stays, adding that the move has been highly exaggerated by the foreign press.

Navigation Company Says Ship Detained by Iran

LD251158 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1117 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Nov (KUNA) — The United Arab Navigation Company said today that Iranian naval forces have detained the general cargo ship, *Ibn al-Baytar*, which belongs to it and flies the Kuwaiti flag. This happened yesterday morning and the ship is still being detained by these forces.

The company added that *Ibn al-Baytar* was heading toward Arabian Gulf ports from the Red Sea port of al-'Aqaba when it was detained at 23.53 degrees north, 58.49 degrees east, 20 nautical miles northeast of Muscat and 200 miles southeast of the Strait of Hormuz.

The ship's cargo was as follows:

- a. 50 20-foot containers and 60 40-foot containers, all empty, which were to be offloaded in dubayy, the UAE;
- b. 2269 metric tons of iron and general cargo for Al-Shu'aybah port in Kuwait;
- c. 2005 metric tons of iron and general cargo for Al-Shuwaykh port in Kuwait;
- d. 1892 metric tons of iron and general cargo for Al-Damam port in Saudi Arabia.

The company said, in a statement to KUNA, that it was informed of the detention by the ship's captain who sent an urgent cable to the company's administration at its main headquarters in Kuwait, saying that a unit of the Iranian Navy was about to board the ship. Communication with the ship was cut off immediately after that.

Kuwaiti Sentenced for Attempt To Overthrow Regime

LD231228 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1156 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Nov (KUNA) — The State Security Court today sentenced Kamil Husayn Dashti of Kuwait to 5 years imprisonment at hard labour after convicting him of open attempt to overthrow the regime in Kuwait.

The court acquitted three other defendants, Razak Khaznan Hammud, Ghalib Muhsin Sa'ud and Jihad Razak Khaznan, all of whom are Iraqi nationals. They were acquitted of the charge of belonging to a group with principles aimed at subverting the basic system of the state. They were referred to the public prosecutor, however, so that all necessary measures would be taken in respect to other charges levelled against them, which are forgery and unlawful entry into Kuwait.

A responsible source at the State Security Court has stated that the sentence passed against Dashti was the minimum and concerned the charge of instigation. The source said that the maximum penalty for instigation was 10 years imprisonment.

Following the passing of the sentences, the court began the trial of another case involving state security, in which the accused is Musa Ayn, who is a Kuwaiti. The court decided to hold the trial in camera at the request of the public prosecutor for reasons of public order and public interest.

YAR

Joint Statement Issued on King Husayn's Visit
GF231857 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
 1800 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text of joint statement issued in Sanaa on 23 November at the conclusion of the visit by Jordanian King Husayn ibn Talal from 21 to 23 November]

[Text] At the invitation of his Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, monarch of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, made an official visit to the YAR from 21 to 23 November. His majesty was accorded an official and popular reception that reflected the depth of fraternal bonds and intimate relations existing between the fraternal Yemeni and Jordanian peoples. His Excellency Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, led those who received his majesty on his arrival at Sanaa International Airport.

During the visit His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan visited Ma'rib City to learn about its archeological features and development projects. He was accorded a grand popular reception by the sons of Ma'rib Governorate. He also visited Ta'izz City. His majesty was warmly received by the officials and citizens of Ta'izz Governorate. His majesty also visited sites of interest in Sanaa City and the military college. The Jordanian monarch, His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, admired the progress achieved by the YAR in economic and social development and in building up the Yemeni society and people. This progress was crowned by the free and direct elections which were held in the YAR recently for expanding the base of the General People's Congress and the local councils, and which were aimed at creating further popular participation and contribution in the process of economic, social, and political development.

During the visit official talks were held between the two Arab leaders, His Excellency Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress; and His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, monarch of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The talks were held in a spirit of love and fraternal understanding and were attended by senior officials from the YAR and Jordanian sides. The talks dealt with relations between the two fraternal Arab countries.

In this regard the two sides expressed their great satisfaction with the level which these relations have attained. They emphasized the importance of expanding and developing them in all spheres, particularly in the political, economic, industrial, cultural, educational, and media fields, by making more YAR-Jordan contacts in order to achieve this in a way that serves the joint interest of the two fraternal countries.

Reviewing the Arab situation and Arab issues, foremost among them the Palestinian issue, the challenges that face the Arab nation at the present stage, and the current developments in the region, the two sides expressed their belief that it is necessary to achieve a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Palestinian issue which will secure the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people within the framework of an international conference to be attended by all the concerned parties and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The two sides also expressed their support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two Arab leaders reemphasized the need for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

Proceeding from their pan-Arab commitments, the two sides expressed their support for fraternal Iraq in defending its right, land, and nation. They lauded its responsiveness to all efforts being made to end the war. They called on Iran to respond to these efforts in order to avert the shedding of Muslim blood and to spare the lives of Muslims.

The two sides also expressed their sincere desire that the Lebanese people will be able to achieve security and stability, reconstruct their homeland, and safeguard Lebanon's independence and full territorial integrity.

The two sides also affirmed their total denunciation of the continued Zionist aggression against Lebanon's sovereignty, and renewed their call to the international community to adopt a firm stand toward such aggression so as to compel Israel to withdraw completely from all Lebanese territory.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the results achieved by the committees for clearing the Arab atmosphere that were set up by the extraordinary Arab summit held in Casablanca in August. The two sides also expressed their profound appreciation of the sincere cooperation shown by all the parties concerned, and at the same time expressed the hope that the committees will achieve further positive results — results that can be achieved only with the parties concerned showing more of

the desired and sincere cooperation with the committees, in order to unify the Arab ranks and so that the entire Arab nation will be able to confront the pressing challenges of destiny and the fierce onslaughts against it in a united and cohesive manner at the forthcoming summit.

On reviewing the regional and international situation, the two sides reaffirmed their commitment to the principles and goals of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

The two sides agreed to set up a joint higher committee under the chairmanship of the foreign ministers of the two countries, with a number of ministers from the two countries as members, to follow up joint cooperation and coordination between the two fraternal countries. The joint higher committee will meet alternately in Sanaa and Amman every 6 months and whenever the need arises.

At the conclusion of their talks, the two Arab leaders expressed their great satisfaction at the results of the visit and the talks that will strengthen the ties of cooperation, understanding, and coordination between the two fraternal countries. The two leaders emphasized the need for the continuation of such meetings in view of their great effect on serving the interests of the two fraternal countries and the Arab nation.

At the conclusion of the visit, His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan extended an official invitation to his brother His Excellency Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to visit the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. His excellency accepted the invitation with great appreciation and its date will be fixed later.

Reportage on Hijacking of Egyptian Airliner

Hijackers Threaten Hostages

NC240822 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] The pilot of the hijacked Egyptian airliner still at Valletta airport today informed the control tower that the hijackers have threatened to kill one passenger every hour unless their demands for refueling the aircraft are met.

Earlier, sources at Valletta airport said that the hijackers had told the control tower that they had killed six passengers, including a hijacker [as heard] and an Egyptian security guard. The hijackers have released 12 of the 96 passengers. The 12 are all female.

According to reports quoting the captain of the airliner, the hijackers first asked him to fly to Libya or Tunisia. The Maltese authorities are continuing negotiations with the hijackers to release all the passengers before their demands are met.

5 Dead, 2 Wounded Found Under Plane

NC240913 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0905 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpt] A military official at Valletta airport has said that Maltese soldiers found five dead bodies and two wounded people under the hijacked Egyptian airliner this morning.

4 Egyptian Guards Killed

NC241204 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek
1130 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] It was reported a short while ago that in a shoot-out between Egyptian guards and the hijackers, who are believed to be Moroccans, four Egyptian guards were killed.

3 Americans, 2 Israelis Killed

AU251205 Paris AFP in English 1159 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, Nov 25 (AFP) — Gilbert Briard, 36, one of two French passengers on the hijacked Egyptian Boeing-737, described in a radio interview from Valletta how five passengers — three young Americans and two young Israeli women — had been shot dead in cold blood before Egyptian troops launched an assault.

He told Europe-1: "One of the terrorists, who was very cold and determined fired five times. At first there were two young Israeli women. One of them thought she would be able to leave the plane. She got up but was shot dead, and her body thrown out of the plane.

"Then they called for the second young Israeli woman, who refused to come. They grabbed her and shot her as well.

"There were also three Americans — two young women and a young man — who were called and their hands were tied behind their backs. They shot the boy first, and then after about an hour one of the women, and waited until noon before shooting the second woman."

Asked how the other passengers reacted, Mr. Briard said they were very calm the whole time, but started panicking during the assault.

"There were some explosions and shots, and there was so much smoke in the passenger cabin that it was impossible to breathe. I hid with an Egyptian passenger under a seat. But with the smoke I decided to try and get out."

"I saw some very badly wounded people, with legs blasted off, or completely torn to pieces. There were certainly some dead amongst them. I'm sure the terrorists were all killed."

"Everybody did like me. Those in the front of the plane were able to leave first because the grenades were thrown from the rear. The aircraft was damaged and caught fire."

In Valletta, the other French survivor Gilda Blanc, a 38-year-old brunette, said sobbing "Hell must be like that."

She said that the worst part of the whole hijack incident was at Valletta airport where she could see from her seat the bodies of the executed passengers being pitched out onto the ground.

She was sitting in the fourth row from the front with a Spanish friend named as Maria when, 35 minutes after takeoff, she saw three young men, each with a hand grenade and a pistol, collecting passports from passengers.

"Another man in the pilot's cockpit seemed to be the chief and was giving orders."

"He was nice with me, and seemed pleased to see a French woman, but he hit a young Israeli woman who was sitting next to us. Obviously he was looking for Americans and Israelis."

Hijackers Target U.S. Passengers

NC240935 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0923 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpts] A clandestine organization has hijacked an Egyptian airliner from Athens to Malta. The control tower cites the pilot as saying that the hijackers have killed six passengers.

Reports from Malta indicate that the hijackers have asked for the airliner to be refueled and have threatened to kill one passenger every hour. They said that they will select U.S. passengers. This was reported by newsmen citing one of the hijackers.

Mubarak Chairs Meeting

*NC241025 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] President Husni Mubarak held a meeting this morning with Dr 'Ali Lutfi, prime minister; Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Yugus Wali, deputy prime minister and agriculture minister; Major General Ahmad Rushdi, interior minister; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Our correspondent has learned that during the meeting they discussed Egypt's position in light of the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner last night en route from Athens to Cairo.

'Abd al-Majid Comments

NC241044 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has reiterated that Egypt strongly condemns the hijacking of the Egyptian civilian airliner. He added that Egypt condemns such terrorist acts which claim the lives of innocent people, achieve no results, and generate adverse effects.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid made this statement before leaving Cairo airport en route to Paris. He is beginning a tour of France, Belgium, and Luxembourg and will deliver messages from President Mubarak to French President Mitterrand, the prime minister of Luxembourg, and the prime minister of Belgium.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt contacted the foreign ministers of certain countries during the night in a bid to rescue the passengers. Unfortunately, he said, we learned that the hijackers had killed some of the passengers. We strongly condemn and denounce this act. He added: The identity of the hijackers has not been disclosed yet. According to our information, the hijackers sneaked on board the plane in Athens with some weapons and committed their crime as the plane was flying to Cairo.

'Abd al-Majid said that there are 91 passengers on the aircraft in addition to the crew members. He said that the identities of the hijackers have not been determined but that they are using three Moroccan passports. He added: There is no indication that these passports are authentic and indeed they may have been forged.

'Abd al-Majid said that he believes that the organization called Egypt's Revolution [Thawrat Misr], which claimed responsibility for this incident, does not exist. He said: We have been in contact with the Maltese Government and hope that the incident will be concluded without bloodshed. He added that as of this morning, the hijackers had not announced their demands, but had only asked that the aircraft be refueled.

'Abd al-Majid on Negotiations

NC241707 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1645 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, 24 Nov (MENA) — In response to correspondents' questions on his arrival at Orly Airport in Paris today, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that special Egyptian antiterrorist troops had left for Malta to be at the disposal of the Maltese authorities in accordance with an agreement between the Egyptian and Maltese Governments.

The Egyptian foreign minister said: We hope that we will not be compelled to use these troops and that this terrorist operation will come to an end through negotiation.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that the Maltese authorities are doing their best. We are completely satisfied with their cooperation, as well as with the cooperation of friendly states whose citizens are passengers on the hijacked plane.

He added: We are sorry for what these passengers are facing, whether Egyptian or other nationalities. He stressed the importance of cooperation among states to combat these terrorist acts.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid declared that he is carrying a message from President Husni Mubarak to French President Francois Mitterrand.

On the resumption of Egyptian-Israeli talks on Tabah, the foreign minister said that these talks will resume in Cairo on 3 December. The Israeli delegation to the talks will arrive the day before.

Alert on Border With Libya

*GF241416 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Egyptian military sources in Cairo stated that Egypt has dispatched two military planes to Malta today carrying a commando force specializing in antihijacking operations, following the hijacking of an Egyptian passenger plane and the killing of some of its passengers.

Egyptian military authorities have established a high-level operations group, that includes officers of the intelligence service, to follow up developments in the hijacking.

Sources at Valletta airport, where the hijacked Egyptian plane is parked, stated that an Egyptian transport plane landed today at Luqa Airport where the hijackers of the Egyptair Boeing-737 plane are holding the plane's passengers.

The sources indicated that five Egyptian soldiers with machine-guns disembarked from the transport plane, a Hercules, and surrounded it [the Hercules] after landing on the opposite side of the airport from the hijacked Egyptian plane. The size of the force which may remain aboard the Egyptian military plane was not immediately clear.

Egyptian military sources stated that the Egyptian authorities have declared a state of emergency in the western desert border-

ing Libya. The sources did not indicate if the declaration of a state of emergency is connected with the dispatch of forces to Malta.

Passengers Describe Hijackers

NC241832 Paris AFP in English 1826 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Valletta, Nov 24 (AFP) — The Egypt-Air hijackers divided surviving passengers into nationalities aboard the Boeing 737, 30 minutes after it landed here this morning, an Egyptian woman who has been set free today said.

Ramzi Midhat, 29, said the hooded hijackers killed an Egyptian security guard when they searched passengers, half an hour after taking off from Athens airport last night.

"Three were three of them," she said. "One was in the middle of the plane, the second at the back and the third at the front. One was shot in the side when the security guard drew his gun."

The hijackers opened fire, killing him and wounding two stewaresses, she said.

At least seven people have been reported killed on the plane and nine injured.

Earlier, another freed Egyptian woman, Loretana Shafiq, said there were four hijackers.

"There was no panic and calm returned quickly," she said.

Mrs. Midhat and another woman from among the 11 female passengers released earlier today — other women as well as children are believed to be still on board — suggested the hijackers were Palestinians, although their true identities and origins are not known.

A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative is at the airport, helping the negotiations with the air pirates.

Mrs. Midhat, an Egyptian television production assistant whose husband is still on the plane, said: "They told us in very strong Palestinian accents that they belonged to the Egyptian Revolution," a far-left group that has claimed several anti-Israeli attacks in Egypt.

"They forced us to sit down, arms clasped behind our heads," she said.

The hijackers carried out their search on groups of six passengers at a time, taking their passports away, Mrs. Midhat said, adding that she was terrified throughout the search as the centre hijacker maltreated the passengers.

"They looked even more frightening because they had anorak hoods over their heads," she said.

Another freed female Egyptian passenger, Cairo architect Ilham di Maha Isma'il, 29, said her honeymoon in Athens had "ended in a nightmare." Her husband was still aboard the plane.

The hijacker who had been wounded by the guard was treating passengers "like a monster," she said. Other reports said that this hijacker had been shot dead. She thought the hijackers were Palestinians because of their accents, although they pretended to be Egyptians.

"All I can do is pray that my husband is not killed," she said.

Hijackers Demand To Refuel

NC241540 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] According to reports from Valletta, the air pirates have so far executed seven passengers on board the Egyptian plane which they hijacked yesterday while on a flight from Athens to Cairo. One of the 10 wounded passengers has died. Thus, the number of dead has reached eight and the wounded nine.

So far, the air pirates have not disclosed their demands. Their identities are also unknown although agency reports indicate that two of them carry Moroccan passports and the third a Tunisian passport.

These reports indicate that the Greek authorities have begun investigations into how the air pirates smuggled weapons into the plane.

The air pirates have threatened to execute a hostage every hour, unless the Maltese authorities respond to their demands to refuel the plane so it can take off for either Libya or Tunisia. Meanwhile, Tunisia has announced it will not allow the plane to land.

The air pirates have also threatened to blow up the plane if an attempt is made to storm it.

Commandos Storm Plane

NC242104 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2059 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we have received the following report: Egyptian commandos have successfully stormed the hijacked Egyptian plane at Valletta airport in Malta. The plane's passengers have been rescued.

Hostages Rescued

NC242114 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2104 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (MENA) — The hostages of the Egyptian plane, which was hijacked to Valletta airport, have been rescued by the Egyptian forces there.

50 Reported Killed

NC242211 Paris AFP in English 2209 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Valletta, Nov 24 (AFP) — Fifty people were killed during the assault on the hijacked Egyptair plane here tonight, according to a Maltese Government spokesman.

The hijackers, four Palestinians and a Tunisian, were killed in a shootout during the operation launched by 30 to 40 members of an elite Egyptian commandos, the spokesman said.

Only 25 of the people on board had survived, he said.

"Many people were choked to death by smoke from the fire. Children were among the victims," said spokesman Paul Mifsud. It was earlier reported that fire had broken out on the Boeing after the assault.

"The pilot saved his life by killing a hijacker with a hatchet he had in the cockpit. The co-pilot is alive, but wounded," the spokesman added.

According to the pilot, two Egyptair stewards and three Egyptian security agents were among the dead, the spokesman said.

Three people, including two Israelis, were killed by the hijackers before the assault, the spokesman said.

"The hostages due to be executed were taken to the door of the plane where the hijackers shot them in the head before throwing them outside," he said, quoting the pilot.

When the hijacker in charge of watching the cockpit left for a moment, the pilot radioed to the airport control tower that the plane's door were barred from the inside. The commandos, as a result, came in through the hold.

The spokesman confirmed that the Maltese Government had had no responsibility in the operation which was "carried out entirely by elite Egyptian troops."

The commandos broke in through the hold at 1915 GMT. Alerted by the noise, the hijackers immediately threw hand grenades among the passengers, starting a huge fire.

The Maltese spokesman quoted the pilot as saying the hijackers were "out of their heads." He added: "Each time they shot someone in the head, they strutted around, singing and dancing."

Responsibility Claimed

NC250748 Paris AFP in English 0744 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 25 (AFP) — The "Egypt Liberation Organisation" today claimed the hijack of an Egyptair Boeing 737 which ended with at least 50 dead in Valletta last night, as a "protest against the American-Israeli presence" in Egypt.

In a claim dated yesterday and posted to newspapers here, it added it would pursue "attacks against the Zionist presence in all its forms in Egypt until the abrogation of the Camp David accords which have tied up the Egyptian will."

The group called on the Cairo government to abrogate the accords "signed by the agent (late President Anwar) al-Sadat and applied by President Husni Mubarak.

'Sources' on U.S. Role

*LD242359 Paris Domestic Service in French
2300 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Fifty people, perhaps more, were killed tonight in the storming of the Egyptair Boeing hijacked to the Island of Malta.

The two French passengers, Briard and Miss Blanc, are safe and sound. This was confirmed for us by the French ambassador to Malta. How did things take place? Herve de Bois has asked our TFI colleague Patrice Vanoni who was on the spot:

[Begin recording][Vanoni] The news has just been announced by the official government spokesman, so we may well believe it. The American ambassador, who came to see us before, had spoken of (?four or five) dead. It appears certain that all of the terrorists were killed during the assault. The assault took place at a great distance from us -- the press was kept quite far away -- at approximately 2030 hours. All of a sudden there was a great cloud of white smoke around the aircraft, undoubtedly assault grenades. There was machinegun fire immediately after that and some 50 [words indistinct] surged onto the airport runway and surrounded the aircraft roughly 30 seconds later. People were running in all directions. There was more shooting, but no one thought for one moment that there had been such carnage on board. As the news is trickling through, it is being learned that there was a commando which came (?out of the blue) and fell upon Malta airport...

[Herve de Bois, interrupting] Egyptians?

[Vanoni] That is just it. Rumors here let it be understood that there was at least American leadership [encadrement] [of the assault commandos] and there is even talk of ... [changes thought] Certain unofficial sources speak openly of American Green Berets dressed in Egyptian uniforms. [end recording]

What one can add here is that many passengers were asphyxiated by the smoke generated by the fire which broke out on board. Children are among the casualties, a Maltese Government spokesman indicated. The captain of the aircraft saved his own life by killing one of the pirates with a hatchet he had in the cockpit. The co-pilot is alive but injured. This is what we can tell you tonight about the tragic outcome of the hijacking of an Egyptair Boeing to Malta airport.

Leader of Hijackers Said Alive

*NC251312 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1245 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Available information indicates that the leader of the hijackers [of the Egyptair plane] was not killed and that he is being treated in a hospital in Malta.

Egyptian Soldier Wounded

NC251150 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Valletta, Nov 25 (AFP) — A total 47 bodies have been recovered after Saturday's hijacking to Malta of an Egyptian

Boeing 737 and the assault on the plane at the airport here last night by an Egyptian Army commando, Maltese Government Spokesman Paul Mifsud said here today.

A diplomatic source here said that eight of those killed were children.

Mr. Mifsud said that other bodies were still in the wreckage of the burned-out plane on the runway at Valletta airport.

He said that the number of wounded Egyptian soldiers was not known, as the plane that brought them on their mission had returned to Egypt, but he added that one had had a leg blown off by a grenade, and was in hospital here.

Mr. Mifsud said the attack to free the hostages had been carried out at Egypt's "insistent request".

"The situation was worsening by the hour and we agreed that assault should be launched," he said.

Press on Palestinian Role

NC250906 Cairo MENA in English 0815 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, Nov. 25 (MENA) — Egyptian commandos last night broke into the hijacked Egyptair airliner which was forced to land in Valletta airport in Malta and freed the passengers who were held hostages for 24 hours after a battle with the hijackers in which a number of passengers and hijackers were killed, report Cairo morning dailies.

The hijackers are reported to have killed a number of passengers aboard the aircraft and tossed their bodies onto the tarmac. According to *AL-JUMHURIYAH*'s report the hijackers were four Palestinians and a Syrian but *AL-AKHBAR* says they were four Palestinians and a Tunisian.

Two Egyptian military transport planes arrived in Valletta carrying the commandos. One report said that 30 Egyptian commandos broke into the aircraft. The first thing they moving, according to *AL-AHRAM*'s report. [sentence as received]

All papers report that yesterday's action to free the airliner was decided at a meeting President Husni Mubarak held yesterday morning before he went on a tour Al-Daqahliyah Governorate. A MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY dispatch from Paris quoted Foreign Minister Dr. Ismat 'Abd al-Majid as telling reporters that special Egyptian forces trained on the combat of terrorism had headed to Malta to place themselves at the disposal of the authorities there in accordance with an agreement between the Egyptian and Maltese Governments.

AL-AKHBAR publishes separately a news agency interview with an Egyptian 20-year-old woman who was among the passengers the hijackers released from the aircraft in which she gives an account of the passengers' ordeal.

At 9.15, Cairo time, three groups of the commando force assaulted the aircraft from three directions. One group broke into the aircraft through the baggage compartment below the air-

craft. Another entered near one of the wings and the third stormed their way through the main passenger door.

The hijackers exploded three grenades inside the airliner causing fires to break out inside.

Reports about the casualties conflicted. News agencies reported that the number of people killed were seven in addition to nine wounded. But Radio Malta announced last night that two people were killed, one of them a 20-year-old woman, and that six were wounded.

A Valletta police official said that only 25 passengers escaped death and the rest were killed by the smoke of the fires in the aircraft that choked them. Among these was a number of children.

International reaction to the hijacking of the airliner is reported by the newspapers on their front pages. Condemnation of the incident came from many world capitals and the Palestine Liberation Organisation condemned it as well.

Mubarak on Arab 'Complicity'

NC251441 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 25 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has expressed his deep regret over the loss of innocent lives at the hands of the cowardly terrorists who hijacked the Egyptian airliner. In a statement today, Mubarak also said that he regretted the involvement of certain Arab countries in these criminal acts.

The following is the text of President Husni Mubarak's statement:

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak is grieved by and regrets the loss of innocent lives at the hands of these cowardly terrorists, who are the enemies of life and mankind. The president offers his heartfelt condolences to the families of the innocent victims and implores God to make heaven their abode. President Mubarak expresses his regret over the complicity of certain Arab countries in these criminal acts, from which they have reaped only destruction and devastation. President Mubarak shares the deep pride and high appreciation that the public feels for the splendid, heroic action by Egypt's shock troops, who did their duty to their homeland and people with full honor and valor. The action was carried out in a way that makes every Egyptian proud and doubles his appreciation of his Armed Forces.

Statement Issued on Hijacking

NC251332 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1233 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Statement by "an official source" on the hijacking of the Egyptian civilian airliner; place and date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] After the Egyptair plane took off from Athens airport on Saturday night, 23 November, it emerged that a terrorist group

armed with pistols and bombs had boarded the plane despite the security measures required by international airports. Following a battle with security guards on board the plane, this group was able to hijack the airliner. One of the security guards was shot during the fight.

The plane was flown to the Valletta airport in Malta at the request of the hijackers. The terrorists then began to tie the passengers in their seats and to fire at them one after the other. They threatened to kill a passenger every hour. They later threatened to kill a passenger every 15 minutes. Indeed, they threw seven passengers, who had been seriously wounded by shots in the head, from the aircraft during the early morning hours of 24 November. It was clear from the terrorists' actions that they were determined to keep killing innocent passengers, including women and children, until they were all dead.

The hijackers threatened to blow up the plane with its passengers, particularly after the Maltese authorities told them that their demand for refueling had been rejected because the body of the plane had been damaged during the battle between the terrorists and the security officers. In addition, the countries said to be their next destination had refused to receive them. The Libyan ambassador in Valletta went to the airport, talked to the hijackers, and then left for Tripoli immediately upon instructions from his government.

The pilot of the aircraft said that the situation had become extremely dangerous. Judging from the terrorists' behavior and threats, the pilot added, it was certain that the aircraft and all its passengers were in grave danger.

In light of this, it became clear that the hijacking and the continuous killing of innocent passengers for no apparent goal or declared demand, added to the fact that it was impossible for the aircraft to take off, had created a situation that could not be allowed to continue. Waiting would have allowed the terrorists more time for further bloodshed and assassinations, before they would have finally blown up the plane and killed all those aboard.

This necessitated storming the plane immediately to save as many of the innocent passengers as possible and foil the plot. The raid was carried out successfully and according to plan. The terrorists were attacked in a lightning assault that lasted no more than 5 minutes. They were shot at without hitting any of the passengers. No losses were sustained by the heroes of the shock troops.

The terrorists, however, threw three highly inflammable phosphorous bombs into the front and back of the aircraft, causing fierce fires. The means available at Valletta airport for coping with such situations were limited and unsophisticated. Thus, the number of passengers rescued was 44.

Egyptair took immediate and necessary measures to treat the injured of various nationalities in the Maltese hospital and to transfer those who so wished to Egypt for further treatment.

The available information indicates that the terrorists who carried out this despicable mission belong to a Palestinian group

opposed to the PLO, which works for an Arab country notorious for its terrorist policies and aid to terrorists.

While regretting the casualties among its own and other countries' nationals, Egypt reiterates its denunciation of blatant methods of this kind, which are designed to render the world helpless in the face of terrorism and those who commit it. Egypt holds all those who took part in planning and instigating this operation responsible for the death of the innocent passengers and for jeopardizing the safety of international aviation.

Everyone knows that noble Egypt is proud of its dignity and is fighting to ensure the security and safety of all its citizens. Egypt again declares that it will never submit to attempts at pressure and extortion, regardless of where they come from. It will resist any action of this sort with the firmness dictated by its concern for the lives of its citizens and all those who are passengers on Egyptian planes. "And soon will the unjust assailants know what vicissitudes their affairs will undergo." [Koranic verse]

King Husayn Telephones Mubarak

NC241844 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan telephoned President Muhammad Husni Mubarak tonight. They discussed developments pertaining to the Egyptian plane hijacked to Malta. Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i today also telephoned Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi to be briefed on the same subject.

Arab Leaders Congratulate Mubarak

NC251319 Cairo MENA in English 1235 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, Nov 25 (MENA) — King Husayn of Jordan and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn congratulated President Husni Mubarak on the successful irruption of the Egyptian plane and the bravery of the Egyptian commandos.

This came in telephone calls today with President Mubarak.

Abu Ghazalah Resignation Sought

NC251119 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, Nov 25 (AFP) — The deputy chairman of Egypt's main opposition party called today for the resignation of the defense minister, Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, because of the high death toll in the Egyptian assault yesterday on the hijacked plane in Malta.

The deputy chairman of the New Wafd Party, Wahid Ra'fat, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the operation was an "absolute failure". According to the latest toll from Valletta, Malta, 47 people died during the hijacking of the Egyptair plane and subsequent assault by the Egyptian commando. "The defense minister assumes grave political responsibility in this affair, and must immediately submit his resignation," Mr. Ra'fat said, adding that he was speaking only for himself and not necessarily for the entire New Wafd.

Mr. Ra'fat also criticized as "hasty" the decision of a "crisis cell", constituted to monitor the plane after it was hijacked on an Athens-to-Cairo flight, to attack the plane. "One could have had better results from negotiation", he said.

Mr. Ra'fat, calling the death toll "frightening", also called on the government to decree November 24, the day of the hijacking and Egyptian intervention, a "day of national mourning".

Papers Comment

NC250026 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2324 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (MENA) — In their editions tomorrow, the Cairo papers denounce the act of terrorism against the Egyptian airliner during its Athens-Cairo flight, an act during which innocent souls were killed without their having committed any sin or crime.

AL-AHRAM emphasizes that Egypt has always condemned all types and forms of terrorism regardless of the excuses their perpetrators give. It adds: Egypt has previously declared that it denounces all acts of terrorism anywhere in the world. This is a principled stand. Egypt denounces the shedding of innocent blood regardless of the victims' nationality, religion, or color. It also denounces the terrorizing of peaceful people regardless of their religion and race.

AL-AHRAM adds: We find ourselves now facing a new act of base terrorism, whose perpetrators are not restrained by their conscience or deterred by religion or ethics. They have assumed meanness as their religion and their base hearts are void of any chivalry or honor. Their only obsession has become the sick desire to kill peaceful people and shed the blood of powerless, innocent people.

AL-AHRAM says: Egypt has always opposed all types of terrorism, struggled to root out all forms of violence, and supported everyone who sought its help against murder and terror. It cannot but rise today to punish this corrupt group on earth and mete just punishment on those whose mean hearts made them violate the sanctity of the Egyptian civilian plane and kill innocent Egyptians and others indiscriminately. Those who committed this lowly and ugly action will not escape punishment.

AL-AKHBAR emphasizes that those who carried out this ugly operation cannot possess a cause for several reasons; mainly because they do not direct their acts of violence and terror against their real enemies. The least that can be said about their actions is that they are against their own cause.

The paper points out that 9 out of 11 hijackings this year were carried out by citizens of Middle Eastern states against planes belonging to Middle Eastern states. In other words, the criminals and the victims were from the Middle East in the majority of cases.

The paper asks: In whose interests have the hijackers carried out this operation against Egypt, which has done and is still doing all it can on behalf of Arab issues? Is this operation directed against innocent civilians in order to spread fear among them and

among members of their families, and in order to link fear and panic with these terrorists and their cause whatever it may be?

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that this dastardly terrorist act is an overt attempt to undermine Egypt, as well as its security and people. It comes at a time when Egypt has intensified its efforts to establish Palestinian rights. This sheds light on the real motives for this criminal operation.

The newspaper says that it has become clear that there are those who are trying to sabotage Egyptian-Arab rapprochement through these bloody and criminal acts, in which the blood of innocent Egyptian civilians is shed.

The newspaper stresses that Egypt will continue its efforts on the Arab and international levels. It will also continue to shoulder its pan-Arab responsibility. At the same time, Egypt realizes that it is necessary to confront the "crimes of little people" and their bloody terrorism. There can be no tolerance when the lives of Egyptians are subjected to such foolish dangers.

Radio Comments

NC241522 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Commentary by Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb: "The Hijacking of the Egyptian Plane Is a Premeditated Murder Plot"]

[Text] The hijacking of the Egyptian passenger plane after takeoff from Athens airport is a unique incident in the history of air piracy. For the first time, air pirates have hijacked a passenger plane, landed it at an airport, and killed seven of its passengers without declaring their demands or conditions, or their political affiliation.

As known from the experience of drawn-out and bitter terrorist operations besetting the world, air pirates do not start killing their hostages except after the deadline for their demands or conditions has expired. Several times they have extended their deadline before killing any of their hostages.

However, the murderers who hijacked the Egyptian plane have killed innocent people. This is unprecedented and without any justification at all. This means that the whole affair from beginning to end is a bestial and abominable murder plot that has nothing to do with any political action either directly or indirectly.

When Egypt denounced terrorism in all its forms, it said it rejected the taking of innocent people as hostages no matter what the political justification. Cairo has always made clear that political action involving cheap methods and the use of innocent people as a human shield is a sign of cowardice. The perpetrators of such acts cannot be sincere political fighters struggling for an honest cause. Egypt has always urged governments, as officially constituted bodies, to refrain from terrorist operations under any pretext, so that they will not give professional terrorists any grounds for the justification of their crimes against innocent people.

Hence, Cairo worked diligently with the PLO until the latter issued its historic declaration. In this declaration, the PLO announced that it denounced all acts of terrorism. The only thing permissible, the PLO stressed in its declaration, is to engage in resistance to liberate the occupied territories.

The Cairo Declaration, read by Yasir 'Arafat with President Husni Mubarak beside him, was a painful blow to all Arab hirelings who have taken up terrorism as their profession and who have nothing else to do except terrorize innocent people. These hirelings have been taking cover behind the legitimacy of the Palestinian struggle to commit their crimes.

The air pirates who hijacked the Egyptian passenger airliner and embarked on wholesale slaughter of the passengers are murderers who must be severely punished. These murderers who falsely claim to belong to the so-called Egypt's Revolution Organization have nothing to do with the ethics and honor of the real sons of Egypt. No one in Egypt can be so brutal. No Egyptian can kill another unarmed Egyptian in mid-air.

This organization, to which the air pirates claim they belong, is fictitious. It is an organization invented to harm Egypt's name and dignity, assassinate Egypt's sons, and drag Egypt into the circle of black terrorism in which some of those who are financing these operations with the funds of the Arab people have excelled.

Murphy Arrives in Cairo To Brief Mubarak

NC221654 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) — Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Middle East Affairs, arrived in Cairo this evening from Israel on a 1-day visit to Egypt. During his stay, Murphy will brief President Husni Mubarak on the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit, which ended in Geneva yesterday. The latest developments in the Middle East and the efforts currently being exerted to give momentum to the peace process will also be discussed.

Mubarak Receives

NC230930 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, and his accompanying delegation in Al-Qubbah Palace this morning.

Attending the meeting were Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's office for Political Affairs. U.S. ambassador in Cairo Nicholas Veliotis also attended the meeting.

Mubarak Comments

NC231350 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today met with U.S. envoy Richard Murphy. Following the meeting, Mubarak said that they discussed the proposed international Middle East conference but further talks on this issue are needed. When asked about the obstacles to such a conference, President Mubarak said: We are still waiting for the results of the Palestinians' meeting to see if they reach a decision on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and their right to self-determination.

Further Comments

NC231524 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (MENA) — Following his meeting with U.S. envoy Richard Murphy today, President Husni Mubarak said that they had discussed the proposed international conference on the Middle East, but that more time and further discussion will be needed to work out the details (of this conference).

Mubarak was asked about the obstacles that need to be removed before such a conference is held. He said: We are awaiting the outcome of the Palestinian meeting now under way in Baghdad. The Palestinians are expected to decide on a formula to deal with UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, as well as the Palestinian right to self-determination. Mubarak said that the Palestinians will be debating these issues in Baghdad today or tomorrow.

Asked about Egypt's position concerning Palestinian acceptance of Resolution 242, Mubarak said: We are not imposing our views on the PLO; we are only urging the PLO to reach a suitable, acceptable formula to enhance the chances for an international conference and to stimulate the peace process.

President Mubarak was asked whether the recent murder of several Israelis by an Egyptian central security soldier in the Sinai would complicate Egyptian-Israeli relations. The president said that there are no complications. He added: We have taken steps to put this soldier on trial.

When asked if it were true that Israel has demanded a full report on the incident before the Tabah talks are resumed, the president said that he had no comment but that Yitzhaq Shamir had made such a statement. Mubarak added that we are entitled to prosecute those who commit crimes but no one has the right to ask for all these details.

Murphy Departs

NC231751 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (MENA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, left Cairo tonight after a 1-day visit to Egypt, during which he briefed President Husni Mubarak on the results of the recent U.S.-Soviet discussions which were held in Geneva.

Murphy was seen off at Cairo airport by Muhsin al-Diwani, secretary general of protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

Foreign Minister on PLO, Visit to Europe

JN222035 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1735 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Report by Husa Tawfiq from Cairo]

[Text] Anticipating that Egypt will begin a new move toward the EEC, in an attempt to correct the situation regarding the PLO and to prepare an appropriate climate for the resumption of dialogue between Europe and the PLO, Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has said:

We hope that we will hear about positive steps from the PLO in the near future regarding the recognition of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 on the basis of guaranteeing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He also said that the EEC anticipates specific PLO stands on these two resolutions.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's statement came during an exclusive conversation with our radio at a time when everybody is looking toward the PLO leaders' meeting in Baghdad in the hope that they will define their position on Resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for convening an international conference, in which the PLO is seeking participation. But what are the guarantees? Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that the Palestinian people should be granted the right to self-determination, which constitutes a principal guarantee and genuine right, and that the Palestinian people should express this right in a way which should be recognized by everyone.

President Husni Mubarak is sending Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to Europe in order to renew contacts with the EEC in light of the Cairo Declaration and before the convening of the Luxembourg summit conference next month. It has been decided that Dr 'Abd al-Majid will visit Paris on Sunday and will meet French President Francois Mitterrand on Monday. Then he will leave for Belgium and Luxembourg with messages from President Mubarak to the leaders of these countries.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid described his mission as an attempt to brief EEC leaders on the latest developments in the Middle East problem. But what is the basis for any move? Is a U.S. dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation still expected? Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that every step toward dialogue with Europe or the United States before the convening of the international conference will be considered useful.

Following President Mubarak's meetings with Arab leaders in the Sultanate of Oman, we can ask the following question: What prevents the Arab countries from normalizing their relations with Egypt following the normalization of PLO relations with Egypt? Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that this question should be posed to the Arab countries which have not yet resumed relations with Egypt, especially since those parties concerned have come to Cairo and high-level talks have been held with them, adding that it is time for the Arab brothers to realize that Arab solidarity is in everybody's interest and that the exclusion of Egypt is not

in the interest of any group which is still opposed to such normalization. He also said that cordiality and understanding prevailed in the president's meetings with Arab leaders and that Egypt expects this spirit to be translated into reality, as he put it.

'Abd al-Majid Interviewed on Tabah, Syrian Stand

NC222137 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed that the Tabah issue is an Egyptian one. It is unwise not to follow up on this fateful issue or to leave it inactive, for this will give some parties within Israel the opportunity for further procrastination.

In an interview with *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, which will be published in Saturday's edition, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the decision to resume the Tabah talks between Egypt and Israel on 3 December is based on this principle. Egypt, he emphasized, is certain of its clear right and its completely sound stand in accordance with the documents which it has on this problem.

Regarding a European role in the peace process, Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed his hope that a definite European stand would emerge in light of current developments. Such a stand would help to achieve progress in the peace process and to encourage the concerned parties to exert more effort.

It should be recalled that Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid will begin a European tour tomorrow. His first stop will be Paris.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister also dealt with the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement. He again welcomed this rapprochement on the basis of a strategic policy from which Egypt does not deviate; namely, that the Arab nation's fate is linked to the degree of solidarity that can be achieved among the Arab countries. Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed that while Jordan's stand regarding coordination with Egypt and the PLO and its recognition of Yasir 'Arafat's legitimate leadership of this organization is clear, Syria has taken the opposite position on this issue. This is what we hold against the Syrian brothers. He expressed his hope that Syria will realize the importance and gravity of the current phase through which the issue is passing and [words indistinct] in support of the peace efforts.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM notes that Egypt will ask the EC countries to develop their declared stand on the Middle East situation. This is particularly true now in light of the Palestinian condemnation of terrorism and its cessation of all terrorist operations outside the occupied territories, as was stated in the Cairo Declaration.

Jordanian Transportation Minister Arrives

NC232152 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (MENA) — Jordanian Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd arrived in Cairo this evening on a visit to Egypt that will last several days. During this visit, the Jordanian minister will sign a joint agreement with Egypt and Iraq for the operation of an overland route between Cairo, Amman, and

Baghdad. The minister will also attend the meetings of the higher Egyptian-Jordanian committee which will begin in Cairo on Tuesday.

Transport and Communications Minister Sulayman Mutawalli welcomed the Jordanian minister on arrival.

Iraqi Transport Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC231156 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (MENA) — 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim al-Asadi, Iraqi minister of transport and communications, arrived in Cairo at noon today to visit for a few days. The visit is in response to an invitation from Engineer Sulayman Mutwalli, minister of transport, communication, and maritime transport.

In an arrival statement, the Iraqi minister said that a joint agreement among Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq to construct a road linking Cairo, Amman, and Baghdad will be signed during the visit. This agreement will be similar to the one between Egypt and Jordan. The agreement also provides for a joint venture among the three countries to establish a maritime line.

The Iraqi minister added: We hope this agreement will facilitate transportation among Arab capitals.

The Iraqi minister was received at the airport by Eng Sulayman Mutwalli.

Bundestag Delegation Leaves for Home 22 Nov

NC221130 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) — FRG Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger and his accompanying delegation left Cairo for home today, concluding a 5-day visit to Egypt. During its stay, the FRG delegation met with People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, and Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security. The delegation also visited the tourist and archaeological sites of Luxor and Aswan.

The FRG delegation was seen off at the airport by Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, and by the FRG ambassador in Cairo.

Baghdad Reports Montazeri as Khomeyni Successor*JN231823 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1800 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Tehran — It was announced in Tehran that the assembly of experts, which belongs to the regime, has chosen Montazeri to replace charlatan Khomeyni after his death. The regime's news agency cited the newspaper *KAYHAN* as saying that Montazeri was chosen in a closed meeting. No details were given.

It is noteworthy that Khomeyni had ordered the regime's media not to publish his photographs or mention his name, which observers interpreted as a gradual transfer of power to Montazeri and a means of dissociating Khomeyni from the crimes that he committed against the Iranian people.

'Aziz Confers With 'Arafat, Other PLO Officials*JN231946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1936 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here today. They discussed the Palestinian situation in light of recent Arab developments and the current Arab state of affairs.

The meeting was attended by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department.

Defense Chief on War, Relations With Syria, France*JN240926 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Nov (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces deputy commander in chief and defense minister has warned the Iranian rulers against attacking Iraqi civilian targets. He said: If they do so, they will experience a catastrophe whose consequences cannot be predicted.

The Iraqi official explained that Iraq has the capability and power to strike at any military or economic target in Iran. That is why Iraq does not find it necessary to strike at civilian targets. He also stressed that Iraq will continue to destroy vital Iranian economic targets, as well as military targets.

In an interview with the Paris-based magazine *KULLAL-'ARAB* to be published on Wednesday, Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah said that Iran is preparing for a new offensive consisting of human wave attacks. Khayrallah affirmed that the Iraqi forces are ready to crush this offensive and are lying in wait for the Iranian forces in all sectors of operation.

The Iraqi military commander said that Iraq has entered the field of heavy weapons production in a serious and hopeful manner. He stressed that the Iraqi Army's capabilities have been enhanced and many new corps have been added to it. He said: We act in a scientific manner and run our war machine with Iraqi knowhow. As defense minister I am very optimistic and happy with respect to this.

Khuyrallah explained that Iraqi pilots carry out their successful raids on Khark Island and other vital Iranian targets thanks to their great skills and without the need to resort to laser-guided systems.

On the current situation in Iran, the defense minister said that Iran's only weapon now is its stupid stubbornness. He added that Iran's Army has collapsed, having lost 500,000 dead, and that the morale of its rulers is at rock bottom, as they have exhausted the means with which they can deceive their people.

On Iraqi-Syrian relations, Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah said that Iraq is eager to consolidate the bases and principles of good neighborliness with Syria. He added that a Syrian-Iraqi meeting recently took place. He explained that the Syrians have proposed the idea of a direct merger, but the Iraqi side was of the opinion that a brotherly relationship should be established first leading to the establishment of this unity. He affirmed that Iraq supports any endeavor seeking to approximate viewpoints with Syrian officials, but on the condition that there are good intentions and sincerity in attaining objectives.

On relations with France, the Iraqi military commander said that France adopts an honorable role on the war and understands Iraq's initiatives for ending it. He added that Iraq and France exchange expertise in military affairs and cooperate in economic, social, and cultural spheres. He said: I would like to extend greetings to French Defense Minister Paul Quilès and to the friendly French forces.

Planes Hit 'Large Maritime Target' 25 Nov*JN251226 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1218 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In order to continue rubbing the faces of the tyrant Iranian rulers in the mud of defeat, our heroic Air Force continues to direct its crippling blows at the sources of aggression. At 1130 [0830 GMT] today, the valiant eagles of the air pounced on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. Having hit their target with their well-known accuracy, the eagles of the air returned safely to the homeland. God be praised; He is the best helper and supporter.

[Dated] 25 November 1985

Maritime Target Hit 23 Nov*JN231717 Baghdad Voice of the masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Communique No 2,031 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. True to their pledge, our brave Armed Forces are continuing to

hammer the heads of the charlatans and aggressors until their faces are rubbed in the dust of defeat.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In order to continue preventing the tyrant Khomeyniite gang from employing its resources for aggression, our daring Air Force planes hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1137 [0837 GMT] today. Having accurately hit their target, the eagles of the air returned safely to the homeland. God be praised; he is the best supporter.

2. In the I Army Corps northern sector, our units monitored a group of enemy personnel opposite our positions. Opening fire on them, our unit inflicted a number of casualties and forced the rest to flee, pursued by our artillery fire.

In the same sector, another group attempted to advance toward our positions, but our valiant fighters opened fire and forced the group members to flee.

3. An enemy group was sighted opposite our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Basrah. Using various weapons, our heroes opened fire, killing two and wounding others. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties.

One excavator and one ammunition dump were destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.

4. One vehicle and one infantry position were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, and two observation posts were destroyed, one of them having been set ablaze, in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

Two infantry positions were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

5. The mean Khomeyniite enemy shelled Al-'Uzayr and the Mandali suburbs with long-range artillery.

6. Escaping the tragedies of the Iranian people, many Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 November 1985

22 Nov Khark Raid 'Successful'

JN221752 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,030 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With power and competence, our valiant Armed Forces continue to

dominate enemy units in all operational theaters and to deal them painful blows at any time and place.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and this morning:

1. Asserting our firm, legitimate right to destroy the means and pillars of aggression, and in order to augment our victory, our heroic Air Force planes launched a new successful raid on Khark Island at 1120 [0820 GMT] today. Having violently pounded their targets, setting them ablaze, our valiant eagles of the air returned to the homeland, safe in God's hands.

2. The heroes of the helicopter gunships carried out brave raids on enemy positions facing our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. They succeeded by violent strikes in destroying four boats, three infantry positions, and one antiaircraft machinegun and inflicted on the enemy several losses in personnel. They returned with their planes safely to their bases.

3. An enemy force estimated at an infantry regiment tried to approach the positions of one of our units in the II Army Corps central sector. Our brave infantry and artillery men confronted the enemy force with heavy fire, foiling the enemy's evil intention to approach the positions of our unit. Enemy losses reached 50 dead and scores of wounded. The remainder took to their heels pursued by our artillery fire. God bless the II Army Corps and Al-Shihab Forces men — commanders, officers, and men.

4. Our forward units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris opened fire on enemy positions and troop concentrations, killing seven, wounding several others, and destroying two infantry positions, one 120mm mortar, and one ammunition dump.

5. Several of our formations in the II Army Corps sector east of Basrah opened heavy artillery fire on several enemy fortifications, gun emplacements, and engineering works, scoring effective hits and inflicting losses in personnel and equipment.

6. Escaping the ruling sanguinary regime in Iran, an Iranian family defected to one of our forward units on the frontline. The family was safely removed to the rear lines.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 November 1985

Spokesman Denies Iranian Claims

JN241333 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Nov (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that Iranian forces had mounted an offensive in the central sector of the operational theater. In a statement to INA today, the spokesman said all that happened was that a group of Iranians attempted to approach Iraqi positions in the abovementioned sector. The Iraqi fighters confronted the enemy troops and forced them to flee after killing 20 of them and wounding scores of others. The spokesman added that the Iraqi side sustained no losses.

King Returns From YAR; Joint Statement Issued

*JN231634 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn returned home this evening following an official 3-day visit to the YAR during which his majesty held talks with His Excellency YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The talks dealt with bilateral relations, the Arab situation, and Arab and international issues. His majesty was welcomed by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, His Highness Prince Faysal ibn al-Husayn, the Senate president, the House speaker, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the ministers, and a number of senior civilian and military officials. Returning with his majesty were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

A joint statement was issued on his majesty's visit in which the Jordanian and YAR sides expressed deep satisfaction with the level of relations between the two countries. They affirmed the importance of expanding and developing these relations in all fields. The statement said that the two sides reviewed Arab issues, foremost of which was the Palestinian issue. The two leaders affirmed the need for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories, including holy Jerusalem. They also voiced support for the PLO.

Al-Masri on Resumption of Relations With Syria

GF241635 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Nov (WAKH) — King Husayn of Jordan and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will meet some time before the year end, according to Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

Al-Masri was quoted as saying in a statement published today by Kuwaiti newspaper, *AL-RAY AL-'AMM*, that the resumption of relations between Amman and Damascus would not be at the expense of either Iraq or the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

House Elects Four West Bank Representatives

*JN241314 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Amman — The House of Representatives held a session under House Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz this morning with the presence of Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the ministers. At the beginning of the session, the House referred a number of the government's draft laws to the competent committees. The House then began to elect four representatives to fill the vacant seats in the electorates of Hebron, Tulkarm, Ramallah, and Nablus.

Wahid Muhammad 'Ali al-Ja'bari won the Hebron area seat in the first round by an absolute majority and obtained 45 votes. Faruq Hafiz al-Hamdallah won the Tulkarm area seat in the second round when he obtained 31 votes. Nicola 'Aql won the

Ramallah seat in the first round and obtained 33 votes. Tahsin 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Faris won the Nablus seat in the second round and obtained 39 votes.

Joint Committee With Romania Discusses Trade

*JN241938 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] The joint Jordanian-Romanian committee held a meeting at the Ministry of Industry and Trade today under Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade; and Ion Constantinescu, minister state secretary of the Romanian State Planning Committee. During this meeting, which is periodically held in Amman and Bucharest, they discussed trade and economic relations and ways to bolster them in the interest of the two friendly countries.

Dr Al-Mu'ashshir stressed the need to fulfill the contracts between the two countries, particularly those relating to phosphates, potash, and the goods and products which Jordan exports to Romania. He pointed to the Romanian Government's contribution to the projects of the forthcoming 5-year development plan. He explained that the Romanian proposal concerning the conclusion of a long-term agreement in the trade field will be studied.

The guest minister showed his country's desire to contribute to the implementation of Jordanian projects to bolster the good relations between the two countries.

The meeting was attended by the Ministry of Industry and Trade under secretary, a number of ministry officials, members of the Romanian committee, and the Romanian ambassador in Amman.

Agriculture Minister Returns From Sudan Visit

*JN231506 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1440 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Amman, 23 Nov (PETRA) — Minister of Agriculture Eng Ahmad Dakhqan returned to Amman today following a visit to Sudan that lasted several days. During the visit, the minister conveyed messages from His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, to Transitional Military Council Chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab, Sudanese Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah, the finance minister, the Sudanese Central Bank governor, and his deputy. He also delivered a speech by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, at the international symposium on desertification held in Khartoum and participated in its sessions and discussions. He held talks with the Sudanese agriculture minister on bilateral relations in the agricultural field and visited the headquarters of the Jordanian medical mission, deputizing for His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and became acquainted with the services it offers to the fraternal Sudanese people.

Waite Reports Meetings Kidnappers, Progress

NC221729 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1705 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Terry Waite, an envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, today revealed that he had met with the kidnappers of the four American hostages in Lebanon on three separate occasions. Speaking at a news conference in the Commodore Hotel, Waite announced: I can say that progress is on the way to being achieved.

Waite was forced to spend the night in the hotel because of the battles taking place in the area. He added: There might exist the belief that this matter has reached a dead end. I do not deny that I face difficulties, but I believe that they can be settled. The archbishop of Canterbury's envoy also noted the deep concern in Britain over the fate of Alec Collett, the British employee for UNRWA.

Terry Waite reiterated his demand for the release of one of the four French hostages, who is reported to be suffering from a serious illness. He said: It is barbaric to continue to punish a sick man by continuing his detention. Waite reviewed the results of his mission, which began more than a week ago. He affirmed that he had met with the kidnappers during his first visit to Beirut. He then held two additional meetings with them during his second trip to Beirut.

Leaves Beirut for Athens

NC241050 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Terry Waite, the envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, left Beirut for Athens today after having met with the kidnappers of the U.S. hostages, according to AFP. Terry Waite is attempting to secure the release of the U.S. and French hostages.

KUNA: Syria Brings in New Missile Batteries

LD231727 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Nov (KUNA) — The Syrian forces have brought in new missile batteries and radar equipment to the Sannin area in the northern Matn and other parts of Mount Lebanon in anticipation of an Israeli surprise attack in the Al-Biq'a' area, reports the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* today.

In a dispatch from Beirut, the paper says that the Syrian forces have asked the Lebanese parties allied with Syria to vacate their positions in that area, adding that an Israeli offensive is expected in the wake of the summit talks between the U.S. and Soviet leaders in Geneva.

Without attributing its reports to any particular source the paper adds that a convoy of Soviet-T-72 tanks was seen last weekend entering the (Al-Za'rur) area in the northern Matn. Furthermore, Syria has replaced its missile batteries on Sannin with new anti-aircraft batteries which have arrived recently in Syria and which are directly operated by Soviet experts.

Quoting political sources in Beirut, the paper said that the security situation in southern Lebanon may deteriorate suddenly, with the growing likelihood of an Israeli military action against al-Biq'a' "as part of an international scenario to escalate the situation to such an extent that it would lead in the end to broad political arrangements for the Middle East issue."

Hubayqah's Phalangist Party Anniversary Speech

NC222057 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1537 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Speech delivered by Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah at a celebration held in the Casino du Liban near Beirut to mark the 49th anniversary of the Phalangist Party's formation — live]

[Excerpts] Change is a unifying force and not a divisive element when applied to the Phalangist Party as an institution. It is all-encompassing and not factional when applied to the various generations which comprise the Phalangist Party. It is democratic and not oppressive when applied to the Phalangist Party as an ideology. However, if change begins to imply pressure at certain stages, then we will be faced with two possibilities: Either we abandon change for good in the interest of administrative discipline and thereby weaken the party and contribute to its disappearance, or we violate administrative discipline temporarily in the interests of change and thereby lead to the party's recovery, strength, and revival. [applause]

It is only natural that we should prefer the second possibility. The problem is not one of means and end and which justifies the other. It is a problem between what is real and what is ideal and which of the two is better. Therefore, a state of emergency must be declared in the party in order to implement the process of change within the established order.

The Phalangist uprising [of 12 March] is an independent movement. It was initiated in response to the party's need for development and reform, as well as in response to the aspirations of a people who cherish a political, military, and social institution which will meet their expectations, confront challenges, and secure their tranquillity and protection. Indeed, there is no connection between the plan providing for the modernization of the party and developments in Lebanon and the world.

Our uprising was carried out to allow the Christians in Lebanon to reassume their place under the sun and among nations. Past developments left the Christians on the fringes. The winds blew against their aspirations, and solutions were devised to undermine their interests. The officials failed in their dealings with other states and governments. They failed to submit a Lebanese plan that would interest the regional and international decision-making centers. The Christians have now returned to the forefront of events, to the heart of developments, and to the center of negotiations. Their word is heard and their stands are respected. The solutions which they submit are added to the dossiers of the great ones who take them into account. [applause]

On this basis, any attempt to put the plan for change into a state of flux, to circumvent it, or to abort it will harm the Christian

interests before it harms the Uprising. The failure to respond favorably to this plan will only prolong the people's pains. It will provoke a decisive implementation of change instead of a quiet implementation.

For this reason, we urge the party leadership at least to interact with our uprising out of a sense of national responsibility, if not from a position of party responsibility. The party leadership will soon realize the depth of this issue if it stops concentrating on form while disregarding substance, and if it stops responding emotionally to a reasonable plan, submitting partial proposals for an integrated plan, or dealing with party issues from a personal point of view. It is high time for this leadership to realize that there can be no retreat from the plan for change, which is not subject to any bargaining. [applause]

The purpose behind all current changes is to establish an instrument for struggle which is able to absorb future generations, lead the people, guide society, confront enemies, negotiate with foes, and establish relations with various states. It is not the Phalangist Party's mistakes which emphasize the need for change. Who among us does not err? The need for change is necessitated by the party's failure to confront developments and deadlines during times of peace or war. Confrontation during peace time does not mean the ability to enter into an election battle only. Confrontation during times of war does not mean only carrying a rifle. Institutions confront war by developing a strategy; they confront peace by providing an integrated political, economic, and social plan. In light of the fact that the Phalangist Party was not sufficiently qualified to absorb a society prepared for war, it was compelled to establish the Lebanese Forces. In light of the fact that it was not prepared to assume the burdens of peace, it failed in the presidency of the Republic. [applause]

The danger now is that we reach a solution to the Lebanese problem before we are ready to receive this solution. The solution also has its combat lines, barricades, fronts, and minefields. So far, solutions have drained us more than the war. There is also the danger that the anticipated solution will be considered in isolation and that it will find no institution to embrace it, regardless of its nature and content. We do not know whether the solutions proposed during these past years collapsed because there was no institution prepared to seize the solution and courageously and boldly implement it, rather than because they were incomplete or complete solutions safeguarding guarantees or claiming privileges. [applause]

The best solution can turn into a calamity, eliminating all achievements, gains, and victories, if there is no institution to act as its patron. The evidence for this can be seen in what happened to our great guarantees, absolute powers, and special privileges. A bad solution, on the other hand, could be turned into a means of limiting losses, shocks, and setbacks, if there is an institution which would guarantee it and restrict its evil consequences. Therefore, the real question is to find a guaranteeing institution, rather than safeguards for the guarantees. [applause] We cherish such a historic institution.

The people are still looking to the Phalangist Party, with its heritage and uprising, to become the cherished institution. Likewise, we aspire to have a party which lives up to our historical

role. We aspire to a party which would explore the possibilities of its future, instead of only singing its past glories. We aspire to a party which places its ideology and principles above personal interests. We aspire to a party which would belong to society, future generations, and the homeland, and not be a rubber stamp for property and inheritance documents. We aspire to a party which rejects social class distinctions in its ideology and which does not allow party elitism to govern its actions. We aspire to a party which would be a platform for efficiency, ambitions, and free voices, and not a cemetery for them. We aspire to a strong central party where no council of war is stronger than a political bureau, where no branch is stronger than a region, no region stronger than a group of regions, no apparatus stronger than a central council, and where no one person is stronger than the institution as a whole. [applause]

Our departure, our mutiny, if you wish, does not mean that we seek to establish a party to replace the Phalangists. We want the Phalangist Party to resume its position. [prolonged applause] It does not mean that we will turn in our Phalangist identity card. We have taken an oath of loyalty to the party and we will not break this oath. [applause] We will not deviate from Pierre al-Jumayyil's teachings or Bashir's dream. [applause] We will not abandon 50 years of struggle, and 100,000 Phalangists. We will not abandon 7,000 martyrs, hundreds of heroes, and scores of areas and regions because of the behavior of a small faction, which we call upon to open the way for the generations' demand for change. [applause] We are determined to save the party from this small minority which is causing it to become more and more petrified.

Our disagreement with the party's leaders is not because they support the regime. We do not like opposing the regime, state, and legitimacy. We advocate that a distinction be made between the party and the state. The party should have its independent identity and sovereignty. On this basis, the party's stands and positions will be determined. On this basis, it will support or oppose, accept or reject. The party's political stand must be established by the party's relationship with the people and not by the party leadership's relationship with the state's leadership. [applause]

In the face of these tremendous facts and at this historical juncture, we make three appeals: The first is to all Phalangists, old and new, men and women, to meet together, continue along the road in unity, regain our strength, overcome the difficulties, remove the obstacles, rejuvenate our party, reform its organs, correct its deficiencies, release its resources, break its chains, and map out a new life for it. [applause]

The second appeal is to the Christians, functionaries, leaders, past and present ministers and deputies, intellectuals and thinkers, professionals and workers in the public and private sectors, and to all the sons of our society. We urge them to unite with us in a great institution to end all types of division and anarchy and link Lebanon with the world. [applause]

The third appeal is to the other Lebanese citizens. We call on them to follow our lead in proposing plans for change.

It is true that there are difficulties confronting the Damascus negotiations. The agreement, the way the Muslim parties want it, affects the essence of Lebanon's structure. Our proposed amendments do not affect the essence of the agreement itself. It is also true that we did reach an agreement in Damascus. We agreed to end the state of war and we agreed on the national principles guaranteeing free life and equal rights and duties for all Lebanese. We also agreed that these points will be observed in any future formula or constitution so that our people will not feel that they are in any danger. We continue to adhere to these principles, and we will continue the negotiations until a just agreement and a permanent peace are reached. Any final agreement should guarantee the Christians' rights, which conform to the interests of Lebanon.

There is no contradiction between these rights and interests. The Muslims must not attain their demands at the expense of the guarantees given to the Christians, even though these guarantees are susceptible to new frameworks. This is particularly true in light of the fact that the Muslims in Lebanon are not as oppressed as they claim. However, the Christians are not guaranteed as much as is thought. Theoretical guarantees are insufficient and useless. We do not want to take them into account. We demand practical guarantees which do not depict us as possessing and monopolizing everything and which do not hold us responsible for any injustice done to others. [applause]

It is not impossible to reach an agreement on this basis if intentions are sincere, if efforts are united, and if goals are in the mutual interests of the homeland. However, the recent sectarian isolation and attacks against the sanctity of the flag make us doubt the credibility of the other parties. We now better understand why they consider the Lebanese Army to be a factional army. It is because this army defends the flag, land, national values, and symbols of independence. It is because this army prevents others from destroying the Lebanese entity. [applause] Their actions do not amend the agreement or obstruct the negotiations. However, they do raise a question about the seriousness of the negotiations at a time when we and Syria are seeking to close the Lebanese file and to benefit from the present opportunity to find a solution. There is a party which seeks to hamper the Syrian role in order to undermine the agreement. There is another party which seeks to obstruct the agreement in order to undermine Syria's relations with the Lebanese Forces.

Indeed, there is one party that wants the Syrian role but not the agreement. Another party wants the agreement but not the Syrian role. A third party wants the Syrian role and agreement but does not want any realtions with the Lebanese Forces. A fourth party, the Lebanese Forces, wants the Syrian role, an amended agreement, and relations with the Amal Movement and the Socialist Progressive Party.

In other words, the agreement reflects a political will which must not be rejected. It is also a constitutional working paper and thereby liable to give and take. There are some, however, who want the constitutional aspect of the agreement while ignoring its political aspect, despite the fact that the agreement is an integrated whole.

Amal, PSP, Junblatt Continue Fighting in Beirut

Cease-Fire Collapses

*NC221313 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1302 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Text] Major Rustum, an envoy of the chief of Syrian Military Intelligence in Lebanon, met with Minister Nabih Birri this afternoon. They arranged a cease-fire as of 1400. However, this agreement has not been implemented. Evidence of its failure are the clashes that are now taking place in the areas of 'A'ishah Bakkar, Al-Watwat, Clemenceau, Saqiyat al-Janzir, and Karakul al-Duruz, involving both machineguns and rockets.

Amal, PSP Urge New Cease-Fire

*NC221416 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1357 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Text] The meeting between leaders of the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] is still in progress. Major Rustum, an envoy of the head of Syrian Military Intelligence in Lebanon, and Colonel 'Abd al-Salam Daghistani, the chief Syrian observer on the Western Beirut Coordination Committee, are present. We have learned that the conferees have decided to call for a comprehensive and serious cease-fire, which is to take effect at 1600 today. The Security Committee has been given the job of supervising the actual implementation of this cease-fire to end the radical deterioration of the situation. The session is still continuing.

PSP Orders Cease-Fire

*NC221443 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Text] Officials of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], the Amal Movement, and the Security Coordination Committee are continuing their consultations in an endeavor to reach a cease-fire agreement and stop the ongoing clashes in national [West] Beirut.

The PSP has given strict orders to cease fire and finally bring the continuing state of tension to an end. Reports indicate that members of the 6th Brigade have not responded to orders and instructions to stop firing. The PSP's centers in the Soviet Embassy periphery have been shelled, causing material damage to the Soviet Embassy building.

Fighting Abates 22 Nov

*NC221547 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Text] The Security Committee responsible for supervising the implementation of the cease-fire agreement began its activity at 1630 this afternoon. The goal of the committee is to find an overall and radical solution to the deteriorating security situation. The committee has chosen the Mar Ilyas area as the starting point to achieve its objective of easing the situation in those areas where tension now prevails.

Nabih Birri, minister of state for south and reconstruction affairs, Akram Shuhayb, Marwan Hamadah, Haytham Jum'ah, Qabalan Qabalan, and other leaders from the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] held an extended meeting today. The session was also attended by Major Rustum, an envoy representing the head of the Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, and Colonel 'Abd al-Salam Daghistani, the chief Syrian observer on the West Beirut Coordination Committee. During the meeting, it was agreed that a comprehensive and serious cease-fire would begin at 1600.

It seems that the clashes remarkably abated at 1630 today. Gunmen were withdrawn from the Tallat al-Khayyat and Mar Ilyas areas as far as Independence Street. The sound of gunfire and rockets can still be heard periodically in the vicinity of the Clemenceau and the Holiday Inn.

Amal, PSP Clashes Intensify 23 Nov

NC231125 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Clashes between Amal gunmen and Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] members are currently concentrated in the areas of the Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir mosque and Al-Bastah. Heavy weapons and machineguns are being used in the clashes. The clashes have intensified since noon following a period of relative calm in this area. In the morning, the fighting parties exchanged shells and sporadic machinegun fire. Shellfire can also be heard in Al-Hamra' Street.

300 Hostages Said Held

NC231236 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] An Amal Movement source has stated that approximately 300 kidnapped people are being held by the two fighting parties [Amal Movement and Progressive Socialist Party]. Well over 40 people were killed in yesterday's fighting in Beirut and approximately 200 people were injured.

PSP Reiterates Cease-Fire Orders

NC231342 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] The situation has erupted again in the areas that were previously the scene of clashes in West Beirut. These areas had been calm after the implementation of the third cease-fire agreement which began at 1630 yesterday. The Security Committee supervised both the cease-fire's implementation as well as the gunmen's withdrawal.

The new security setback began at noon today. The situation soon intensified to include several areas and threatened the recent cease-fire agreement. Quick contacts were held among the various leaders in order to end the deterioration and to counter the exploiters, biased people, and trouble-makers. The Security Committee continued its activities on the ground in an effort to end the clashes.

The Progressive Socialist Party issued strict orders this afternoon to its members to abide by the cease-fire and respond to the Security Committee's efforts to quiet Beirut and implement the cease-fire agreement.

Fighting Expands

NC231448 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Fierce battles are continuing between Amal and Junblatt gunmen in various quarters and streets of West Beirut. The clashes are concentrated in particular in the UNESCO, Corniche al-Mazra'ah, Badran gasoline station, 'Abd al-Nasir mosque, 'Ayn al-Tinah, Saqiyat al-Janzir, and Beau Rivage areas. It has been reported that several shells fell in Al-Hamra', Al-Sana'i, Saqiyat al-Janzir, and Al-Rawshah.

The battles assumed a new dimension this afternoon. Clashes took place on two combat lines. The first is between Hayy al-Lija and Al-Musaytibah-Furn al-Hatab, where the house of Minister Walid Junblatt is located. The second line extends from Badran gasoline station to Barbur Street, where the house of Minister Birri is situated.

Junblatt Position Falls

NC231526 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1445 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Fierce fighting is still going on between Amal and Junblatt gunmen in West Beirut. We were informed a short while ago that position in the Al-Mullah area held by Junblatt's men has fallen into the hands of Amal elements. It is believed that several Junblatt followers are trapped inside this position. Their fate is as yet unknown. It has been reported that the intensity of the shelling has increased greatly and that shells are falling at the rate of five every minute. AFP's offices in Al-Hamra' were hit; AFP says that today the combatants have been using weapons which were not used in the battles of the past 2 days.

Amal positions in Al-Zaydaniyah, Burj al-Murr, and Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' are now directing mortar fire at positions manned by Junblatt followers in Karakul al-Duruz, Clemenceau, Al-Qantari, Saqiyat al-Janzir, and Al-Rawshah.

In the meantime, Junblatt supporters have brought up armed groups from Al-Musaytibah and Mar Ilyas Street to strengthen their positions in Karakul al-Duruz. Furthermore, it was observed that members of the Amal Movement were assembling vehicles and men in the areas of Bi'r al-Hasan and the southern suburb, prior to moving them to West Beirut.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad Comment

NC231850 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has telephoned Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to discuss the security situation in West Beirut which has deteriorated as a result of the regrettable

clashes that took place there. The two presidents agreed to exert every effort and hold immediate consultations to put an end to the clashes, fighting, and bloodshed. They were both of the opinion that what has happened does not benefit the national march and that it diverts attention from the situation in the south, which is of the greatest importance and delicacy. They also agreed that the internal fighting obstructs the movement toward detente and is preventing it from getting off to a good start.

President al-Asad emphasized that he will do his utmost to put an end to what is happening. President al-Jumayyil told him that Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, is on his way to Damascus to discuss ways of ending the present situation with Syrian officials. He also said that Al-Husayni had contacted him before his departure so that they could coordinate their stands.

In addition, Presidents al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad discussed political conditions. They agreed to speed up matters connected with the accord after the restoration of normal conditions in West Beirut. They also decided to arrange for exchanges to be resumed so that the political situation may be dealt with and agreement reached on the desired reform plan.

Birri on Restoration of Normalcy

*NC232050 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Calm still prevails in Beirut. The Security Committee is, meanwhile, trying to deal with a number of violations. Intensive efforts are continuing to restore life in West Beirut to normal.

Marwan Hamadah, who briefed Syrian officials in Damascus today on the developments in Beirut, returned this evening. He met with Nabih Birri at his house and reviewed events in detail. Agreement was reached on various measures to deal with the situation.

After the meeting, Hamadah said that he conveyed to Nabih Birri the results of his discussions with Syrian Vice President Khaddam. He also gave him a message from Walid Junblatt. Hamadah added that the plot by irresponsible people to undermine the unity of ranks will be resisted. He emphasized the alliance between the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Amal Movement.

Hamadah referred to a series of measures which have been decided on and which will be firmly implemented. He said that the security task force will be empowered to put these measures into effect.

Nabih Birri stated after the meeting that it had been decided to invite the Security Committee to meet in the presence of Syrian observers. He said that agreement has been reached on the following: The reopening of the roads to and from Beirut; the closure of party military offices; the withdrawal of gunmen from the streets; the reinforcement of the security detachment with 6th Brigade elements; a ban on the deployment of gunmen; and the release of detainees.

PSP leader Walid Junblatt will leave for Damascus tomorrow to meet with Syrian officials in order to discuss the situation in Beirut. For this reason, Junblatt apologizes for being unable to receive visitors at the Al-Mukhtarah palace tomorrow.

Clashes Rage 24 Nov

*NC240839 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 0745 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Fierce clashes have been raging between the Amal Movement and Junblatt's followers in the Tallat al-Khayyat area since 0900 today. These clashes came following Amal's advance on the positions manned by Junblatt's men, who are currently trying to counter the attack.

PSP-Amal Joint Statement

*NC241634 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1425 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] A meeting was held at Minister Nabih Birri's house at noon today. In addition to Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, the meeting was attended by Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan; George Hawi, Lebanese Communist Party Secretary General; former Minister Marwan Hamadah; Akram Shuhayyib; Muhammad Abu Hamdan; Haytham Jum'ah; and 'Aql Hamiyah and 'Isam al-'Antarazi, commanders of the strike forces.

After the meeting, the leaders of the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] issued the following joint statement:

The tragic events that have taken place in Beirut have jeopardized the entire national work and particularly hurt our steadfast masses, which have borne the main burden of our struggle. These events have also distorted the alliance, baptized in blood, between the movement and the party through years of fighting together against Israel, the fascist forces, and the government.

While we are aware of the responsibility of the nationalist party and while we emphasize our determination to resolutely and seriously remedy this abnormal situation, we cannot but expose the machinations of the agents at home and abroad, who rekindled the fires of sedition and extended the area of the interfighting over the past 3 days so as to achieve their well-known objectives.

In light of this fact and proceeding from our determination to eliminate its causes and causers by purging our own ranks and by firmly confronting every violation aimed at the citizens' lives and property and the national cause, we have undertaken the measures that were announced yesterday. The implementation of these measures began today through the joint strike force. We reiterate our joint decision charging this force with ensuring the withdrawal of gunmen from the streets, the closure of all offices, the opening of all roads in, to, and from Beirut, and the immediate and merciless punishment of the violators. We warn that if anyone opens fire, closes a road, kidnaps a citizen, or commits a robbery, this will be regarded as a crime against the homeland

and a betrayal of the national struggle. The perpetrator will be punished most severely.

The leaders of the Amal Movement and the PSP affirm that recent events have not and will not prevent the party and the movement from continuing their one political line and their joint struggle to liberate Lebanon and confirm its Arab identity. They will not be prevented from achieving radical democratic reforms of the Lebanese system together with all the nationalist forces and functionaries, especially with their allies in the National Union Front, and in cooperation and alliance with fraternal Syria, which is the principal pillar of Arab steadfastness and the permanent guarantor of Lebanon's unity, Arabism, and progress.

The PSP and Amal Movement will continue to meet within the framework of the National Union Front and the broad nationalist ranks in order to radically remedy the situation in Beirut and conditions in all of Lebanon, so as to achieve our people's aspirations for reform and justice and to liberate land and man.

Junblatt Said to Admit Battle 'Mistake'

NC241639 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in English 1450 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Druze Minister Walid Junblatt today admitted that he made a mistake when he provoked war in West Beirut. Following his meeting with Shi'ite Minister Nabih Birri at the latter's home, Minister Junblatt said he misbehaved and his decision was premature, which made the inhabitants of West Beirut pay dearly and harmed the Progressive Socialist Party's relations with Amal. Destruction in West Beirut was horrible, Minister Junblatt said. From now on, he added, any transgression would be prevented and anyone who did not respect our decisions would be executed.

Conciliatory Meeting with Birri

NC241841 Paris AFP in English 1832 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Beirut, Nov 24 (AFP) — Uneasy calm prevailed today in West Beirut after a second cease-fire last night ended three days of fierce fighting — in which 53 persons died and 225 were wounded — between Moslem Druze and Shi'ite militia.

Druze leader Walid Junblatt, who admitted in a statement to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he had made "a blunder" in ordering his militia to attack Shi'ite Amal positions in the Moslem part of Beirut, paid a conciliatory visit to his nominal ally, Amal leader Nabih Birri.

Mr. Junblatt, accepting responsibility for the fighting, said after his meeting he had been ill-advised to unleash "the war of flags" last Wednesday.

"It cost the people of West Beirut dear," he said, "likewise with our relations with Amal. There has been fearful destruction."

The fighting, observers said, was the worst experienced by West Beirut in nearly two years.

Beirut Quiet 25 Nov

NC250930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Life has returned to normal on West Beirut streets following the absolute calm which has prevailed since midnight. Security sources have reported no significant violations or incidents. Public and private offices and stores reopened this morning after 4 days of deteriorating security and fighting, which trapped citizens in their houses, offices, and places of work.

Meanwhile, the security strike force is continuing its mission in West Beirut neighborhoods to suppress any security violations.

UNIFIL Troops Reportedly Fire on Lahd Militiamen

NC222247 Paris AFP in English 2219 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, Nov 22 (AFP) — In Sidon, the chief town in southern Lebanon, reports cited security officials as saying that Israeli agents had arrested Lieutenant Joseph 'Amar, the Lebanese Army commander in Jazzin and main coordinator of meetings between Sidon's christian leaders and their Moslem counterparts.

SLA [army of southern Lebanon] militiamen accompanied the Israelis, who seized Lt. 'Amar at his home and took him to an undisclosed destination, the correspondents said.

In Jerusalem, sources close to the SLA said two soldiers of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) had opened fire last night on SLA militiamen, without hitting them. The sources did not specify where the alleged attack took place, but said the SLA commander, General Antoine Lahd, considered it "very serious."

Details of Attack on TV Station in South

NC221839 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] The Lebanese National Resistance Front today carried out an operation which led to the destruction of the Middle East television station. The station is controlled by members of Lahd's militia, with the participation of some U.S. experts.

The operation took place at 0100 this morning, when the group of heroes who destroyed the Lahd radio station cut the barbed wire surrounding the television station in the Marun al-Ra's area, Bint Jubayl District. They managed to plant five explosive charges inside the station at the guard center, the first and second antenna, and inside the electronic equipment room. The fifth charge was a time bomb primed to go off this morning. All the charges exploded, destroying the station and halting transmission. The group also planted two anti-tank mines along the main road from Marun al-Ra's village to the television station. The mines were detonated by some vehicles traveling along this road.

The Lebanese National Resistance Front has said that a statement will be issued later, together with a detailed map of the television station and some colored photos showing details of

the operation. The front promised the people in the south, as well as all the Resistance Front's martyrs, that they will keep on striking blows against the Israeli enemy and its agents until our occupied territory is fully liberated.

30 Killed, 150 Wounded

NC230715 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The national Lebanese resistance men continue their heroic operations in the south, while the Israeli enemy continues

its barbaric actions against the occupied towns and villages and the civilian inhabitants. Resistance men used devices to blow up the Middle East TV station which belongs to the agent militias in Marun al-Ra's near the international borders.

According to reports from the south, 30 Israeli soldiers and their agent militiamen were killed and 150 were wounded in the attack. The suspect TV transmission was also cut.

TISHRIN Calls Hijacking Camp David Byproduct*JN251108 Damascus SANA in Arabic
0820 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Damascus, 25 Nov (SANA) — *TISHRIN* says that the Camp David accords have created a great imbalance in the area as a result of Egypt's departure from the battle of pan-Arab destiny to the enemy camp. This imbalance was reflected in Zionist arrogance and Israeli raids on Arab cities and villages, raids from which Iraq and Tunisia were not exempt. In its editorial today under the headline "The Camp David Byproducts," *TISHRIN* notes the byproducts of the Camp David accords which resulted in the Lebanese civil war, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, and the brutal confrontation between the Syrian forces, defending the fraternal country, and the forces of invasion. The paper adds that Syria's only option is to build a strategic balance to confront and limit enemy belligerency.

TISHRIN says: The violence which the Egyptian regime's officials threaten and which they expect in the countries remaining steadfast in the face of the Camp David conspiracy turned into violence against Egypt itself. In the face of the existing repressive policy, which is completely loyal to the enemy, the only path for Egyptians was to escalate acts of protests. Demonstrations were staged in Egypt demanding the expulsion of the Zionist presence. Then armed operations against this presence emerged and the incident of the plane [hijacked to Malta] will not be the end.

TISHRIN asserts that Egypt, with its 40 million people, cannot remain as the agents and enemies want it to be, that is, in a forgotten corner in history far from its Arab nation and the Arab people's struggle. Egypt is in the heart of every Arab person and it has a large and decisive role in the Arab homeland and Africa. Keeping Egypt hostage to Israel and to unjust accords signed by a tamperer and irresponsible president is a matter contrary to the will of history and geography, as well as to the Arab Egyptian people's ambitions, aspirations, and hopes.

TISHRIN concludes: If Syria and the Arab countries, which Al-Sadat threatened with a cycle of violence, succeeded in aborting the conspiracy as a result of the clear and honest pan-Arab stand, those who succeeded Al-Sadat in his reconciliation and policy cannot continue curbing the Egyptian people and preventing their awakening from their slumber. In other words, he who plants wind will reap storm.

Al-Ahmar, Talas Meet With DPRK Delegation*JN231248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received the delegation of the DPRK Workers and Farmers Red Guard led by Comrade Kim Kang-hwan, member of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and chairman of the Red Guard Affairs Bureau at the Central Committee, at 0930 today.

The Ba'th Party assistant secretary general welcomed the guest delegation, praising the friendly relations between the Ba'th Party and KWP. Al-Ahmar stressed their joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. He added that these relations are developing in accordance with the decisions adopted by both parties and the principles established by Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Kim Il-song.

Al-Ahmar thanked the DPRK party and people for their support of our pan-Arab causes and their backing of our nation in our conflict with Zionism and U.S. imperialism. He expressed Syria's support for the DPRK people in their struggle to unite the Korean homeland in an independent way.

On his part, Comrade Kim Kang-hwan praised the developing relations between the two parties and countries. He announced his high appreciation for Syria's stand, as well as its national and progressive course that is hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. He asserted KWP and DPRK support for the Palestine question and Syria's leading role in its struggle against the enemy.

In another development, General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received Lieutenant General Kim Kang-hwan, KWP Central Committee member and chairman of the Red Guard Affairs Bureau, and the accompanying military delegation in his office at noon today. The meeting was attended by Comrade Muhammad Ibrahim al-'Ali, commander of the Popular Army, and the DPRK ambassador in Damascus. Discussion during the meeting dealt with the developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and issues of mutual interest.

DPRK Official Makes Statement*JN231851 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Kim Kang-hwan, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and chairman of the Red Guard Affairs Bureau at the Central Committee, made a statement to the television news correspondent in which he said that his visit is aimed at bolstering the relations of friendship and struggling solidarity between our two parties and peoples, as well as exchanging expertise out of our joint struggling position against U.S. imperialism and world Zionism.

He said: I would like to touch on our impressions of Syria during this visit. We were accorded a warm reception by the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Syrian Arab people, who expressed to us their struggling solidarity and the firm friendship linking our two parties, governments, and peoples. On our visits to a number of Syrian provinces, we saw that your people under President Hafiz al-Asad are carrying out an economic buildup and advanced social development. We also saw the great accomplishments of the Syrian Arab people following the corrective movement in various fields. We believe that these accomplishments are due to the wise leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its prominent leader, President Hafiz al-Asad. Your people have expressed their great support for and

sympathy with the Korean people's struggle to independently and peacefully unite the homeland and face the aggressive U.S. and imperialist plots. Our visit has been a good opportunity to bolster struggling solidarity and distinguished relations between our two parties in their joint struggle against imperialist schemes.

Our visit to Al-Qunaytirah made a deep impression on us with regard to the Israeli aggression against your territory. We are confident that the Syrian Arab Army will always raise its combat readiness and be prepared to repulse any Israeli aggression. Moreover, the relations of friendship and struggling solidarity between our two peoples and armies will become stronger and firmer.

Khaddam Meets With Lebanon's Al-Husayni

*JN232040 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Damascus —Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, this evening. The talks dealt with the security situation in Beirut. They also reviewed efforts to end the abnormal situation and entrench security.

Khaddam stressed Syria's concern about the situation in Beirut, saying that Syria is following the situation with concern and that it is holding contacts to help calm the situation and entrench security.

AL-BA'TH on Recent Beirut Events, Solution

*JN250847 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0445 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[The press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The National Solution in Lebanon Is Above Any Other Consideration," the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* says: In view of the public consensus on solving the Lebanese issue — part and parcel, form and substance — there is no space left at all for any attempt to impede or obstruct the solution or to make the situation go backward. The consensus on the solution of salvation is the masses' will, which precedes any other consideration. The people's will is a decision which must be implemented. Consequently, it imposes on all sides a national and

pan-Arab responsibility because the solution basically specifies national and pan-Arab principles that cannot be harmed or bypassed and whose implementation is a responsibility that cannot be evaded.

AL-BA'TH says: We do not say this to accuse or blame anybody. The sides seeking the national solution agreed on principles serving the homeland's interest, which lies in the achievement of security, accord, and the necessary steps to confront an invading enemy still on Lebanon's soil coveting territory and resources and nursing ambitions for starting a wider invasion.

The newspaper adds: We say this with pain wringing our hearts because of the mere thought of fighting that is not between fighters and the Zionist enemy. Along with our firm conviction that the events taking place in Beirut during the last few days are only a sinful attempt to explode the security situation — an attempt carried out by internal mines planted by the invading enemy — we stress another conviction. This conviction is that the leaders of the national forces will not let go of the group of agents whose aim is fomenting sedition and impeding the aspired national solution. This was affirmed by the joint communique issued by the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party. The fateful alliance between the brothers in arms, who work for the sake of the homeland and the nation, should also be affirmed.

The newspaper says: It has been frequently observed that the comprehensive equation in Lebanon has become harmonious with security standards; every time the Lebanese sides get closer to solution, the impeding attempts begin. What should be emphasized now is that putting a final end to such suspect attempts is a basic and urgent requirement serving the sincere efforts being exerted to entrench the program of the final national solution, whose achievement our people's masses in Lebanon are looking forward to. Thus, the rifles should not henceforth appear not only in Beirut's streets, but also in any place where the Zionist enemy exists.

The newspaper concludes: This enemy is there in the south, which is under the yoke of occupation. Rifles must be directed there to cleanse the land and liberate the homeland.

Reportage on Alleged Spying Against U.S.

Peres Orders Inquiry

TA241126 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Consultations are being held in Jerusalem at a senior level on charges that a U.S. Navy intelligence analyst was found to be spying for Israel and a statement is expected later today. Earlier, the prime minister ordered an inquiry. More from reporter Dan Eisenberg:

Israeli officials continue to be tight-lipped about the spy affair. So far, the only official statement by the government was issued on Friday, when Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner announced that Israel did not have the slightest idea about the matter and was checking out the facts. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has ordered an investigation into the affair and should be receiving a report this morning. An official statement regarding the charges can be expected either at the end of today's Cabinet meeting or later in the afternoon.

So far, the affair has not led to any public charges against Israel by the United States. Even the charge sheet against Pollard does not mention Israel's name, but accuses him of handing over classified information to a third party. Nevertheless, a senior diplomat in the Israeli Embassy, Eli Rubinstein, has reportedly been summoned twice to the State Department to explain the affair. Secretary of State George Shultz said he was shocked.

According to diplomatic sources, both in Israel and the United States, the scandal, if it proves true, could have very serious repercussions on the relations between the two countries. Since the 1950's, there has been an agreement between Israel and the U.S. not to spy on one another.

Sends Shultz Message

TA241605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has sent a message to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the spy affair. The prime minister expressed amazement over the affair and states that it is not Israel's policy to operate in such a way in the territory of its friend, the United States. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that details from the message will be made public later today in a statement made by the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

Shamir Comments

TA251059 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1050 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has addressed the episode of the U.S. spy, saying: These are hard times, but I hope we will overcome. He was speaking at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee and wished to refrain from adding anything beyond this until after the concerted investigation of the affair is over. Our corre-

spondent Gil Ronen reports that the committee decided to report on this incident to the subcommittee dealing with the secret services as well as to the Knesset plenum.

Foreign Ministry 'Shocked'

TA241645 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1630 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] A short time ago the Foreign Ministry spokesman published Israel's official reaction to the spy affair in the United States. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the studio:

Israel's political leadership was amazed and shocked by the reports from Washington according to which a Navy employee was accused of spying for Israel. These remarks appear in a statement published by Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner this evening. The statement also says that such actions in the United States run completely counter to Israeli Government policy. Israel's policy is to prevent any intelligence actions against the United States due to the special relations of friendship and closeness which are a tradition between the two countries. The spokesman said that currently there is a thorough investigation to check whether there was any deviation from this policy. If such a deviation is found, the necessary conclusions will be drawn.

These remarks are also included in a message sent this morning by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to his U.S. counterpart George Shultz.

Details, Analysis of Reaction

TA241755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Studio discussion between moderator Yitzhaq Ro'e and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live]

[Text][Ro'e] Yitzhaq Shamir has sent a message to Shultz. Half an hour ago an announcement, which we have heard, was issued. Shim'on Schiffer, the political top echelon is shocked, appalled, and will investigate, that is, it still does not know what happened there.

[Schiffer] The question of who gave the order and who is responsible for the spying activity of the American who has been captured in the United States is now the hottest question in the political establishment and this is the question which is now being investigated by the political establishment and this is, perhaps, the meaning of the announcement issued this evening by the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Avi Pazner; it is worth our going over the main points of that announcement because it expresses and will be the result of all the consultations that have taken place throughout the day between the prime minister and other elements in the establishment.

As stated, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Avi Pazner announced this evening that the Israeli political top echelon received the reports from Washington according to which the Navy man was found guilty of spying for the State of Israel, with shock and

amazement. Acts of this type in the United States, the announcement says, are fundamentally against the Israeli Government's policy. Israel's policy is to refrain from any intelligence activity against the United States because of the special, traditional relations of friendship and closeness between the two countries. A thorough investigation is now being conducted to find out if there was any sort of deviation from this policy and, if such a deviation is found, the required conclusions will be drawn.

This announcement, as stated, was also given to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in a letter Yitzhaq Shamir sent him this morning following consultations that the prime minister convened in his office. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin also took part in these consultations, as well as other people involved. What we can learn from the delay in the Israeli announcement, and here, perhaps, precious hours were lost, from the aspect of explanation, but these were hours which manifested the embarrassment and ignorance mentioned today by the policy-makers, Peres, Shamir, and Rabin, on this issue, and now the question, as stated, is who gave the order, because the big question is: There is an agreement between Israel and the United States that neither spies on the other. There is an agreement for strategic cooperation which gives Israel almost everything it wants in the field of intelligence, in the field of exchange of information, and so the question is even more difficult: Who was the element who guided, or who did it guide, to spy in the United States?

[Ro'e] What emerges from this is that the political top echelon, or its leaders, do not know who, why, how.

[Schiffer] In the most specific way, you can hear, among the policy-makers, among the top people, that up to the publication of the affair they knew nothing about it. The prime minister became aware on Friday morning, and, immediately after receiving the first reports, he convened a session for consultation on this issue. Matters developed, when George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, still on his way from Brussels to Washington, received an announcement in his plane about the affair, and at the end of the week he met Minister Moshe Arens on this affair in his residence, in his private residence, and there he expressed shock and also perhaps a feeling of insult in view of these reports. Minister Arens, in the same conversation, said he did not know anything either about this event, and he also expressed shock and now Israel certainly is prepared to bear responsibility and, in its announcement to the United States, it states that an investigation is now being conducted and conclusions will be drawn if the violators really are found.

'Implied' Admission Noted

TA241930 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Report by political correspondent Yoram Ronen]

[Text] From the official Foreign Ministry statement concerning the spy affair there is for the first time an implied admission that the Israeli intelligence services are involved in the spy affair. The thorough investigation into the affair was begun a few days ago, and it is possible that tomorrow, or in 2 days, the conclusions of which the statement speaks will be drawn.

The prime minister is in charge of the Mosad and he is in charge of the investigation. Already tonight it appears that the prime minister did not know about the activity of Jonathan Pollard. The defense minister and foreign minister were also ignorant, and there is one opinion according to which even the head of the Mosad did not know about this exceptional activity, which was perhaps approved by lower echelons.

People in the intelligence branches this evening ask whether it was possible that the head of the Mosad did not know and did not approve this: Is it possible that he knew about the collection of such sensitive intelligence material in the United States and approved this? From the bits of information which have leaked so far, it appears that Pollard is an agent who was active for many years, since he was a volunteer in Israel 11 years ago. His father is a Jewish scientist at Notre Dame University in the United States and is very close to Israel and has visited it many times; he was also here during a sabbatical at the Weizman Institute.

The official statement stresses that we do not conduct intelligence activity against the United States, and people in the intelligence establishment wonder whether Pollard was directly employed by the Israeli intelligence services, and not, as is usual, by middlemen from another country.

Tonight we are waiting therefore for official answers to several questions: Who approved the activity of Pollard? Why didn't the heads of the Mosad know about it? And if they did know, why didn't they receive the approval of the political echelon for this exceptional action? And who will pay the price of this embarrassing and regretful affair?

The political echelon, which, according to the statement, was not aware of the affair, tonight hopes that the U.S. political echelon will accept the Israeli apology and clarifications with understanding, in order not to damage the good relations prevailing between Israel and the United States in all areas, including the field of intelligence.

No Official Denial

TA240619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal]

[Text] Up till now no authoritative source in Israel has issued a denial or clarifications about the spy who was captured in the United States. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin returned from abroad last night but refrained from holding a news conference or answering questions at the airport. The assessment is that if it transpires that the captured man was indeed engaged in espionage on Israel's behalf, then the prime minister and the defense minister, to whom the various intelligence services are subordinate, will not tarry in drawing the necessary conclusions from this affair. It can be assumed that today and in the coming days everybody will focus on the question of who exactly is responsible for this embarrassing story.

Security sources say if this is not done, or alternatively, if reasonable clarifications are not transmitted soon, this affair may

have serious consequences. Senior security observers say the entire matter is inconceivable. According to them, there is no need whatsoever for espionage in the framework of the special relations prevailing between Israel and the United States; there is an atmosphere of cooperation between the two countries' intelligence systems which stems, among other things, from a large number of common interests. Furthermore, the man who was caught in Washington is suspected of having sold information about the Arab countries. This makes the mystery even stranger, since, as far as the Middle East is concerned, if anybody wants to know anything about this region he turns to Israel, not the other way around.

If it transpires that there is indeed truth to this affair, the following questions will have to be clarified, among others: Who activated the man? Who approved the allocation of funds to him? Who did not report (not further specified)? And, the most important question of all: In whose court will the ball finally fall? Senior figures in the intelligence community with whom we spoke last night expressed astonishment over the affair. Everyone said the matter is illogical, unreasonable, and runs counter to the established rules of the game. Everyone also expressed deep concern over the fact that an official denial has not yet been made public, 2 days after the emergence of this affair, which threatens to cast a shadow over Israeli-U.S. relations.

Political Level Not Involved

TA251000 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 25 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] Within a day or two the investigation carried out by the Israeli intelligence community into the espionage affair in the United States will end and its findings will be transmitted to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

In consultations held in Jerusalem since the affair was first disclosed on Thursday, it transpired that the political level — the prime minister, the vice prime minister, and the defense minister — knew nothing of the existence of the espionage suspect.

In clarifications held so far with the intelligence community leaders — the Mosad, the Shin Bet, and the IDF General Staff's Intelligence Branch — the prime minister made it clear that he demands that they discover the truth without any hesitation. He also emphasized that if people are found guilty of deviating from established policy the full course of the law will be pursued against them.

By law, the Mosad and the Shin Bet are under the jurisdiction of the prime minister. A senior political source said to DAVAR: "There will not be a second disgraceful affair [allusion to the Lavon affair in the 1950's when Israelis were found spying against British and U.S. targets in Egypt]. We cannot cover up facts." The inquiry commission will have to determine whether an order was given to activate the suspect in the espionage affair, who gave the order, and why a detailed report on his operation

was not transmitted to the Mosad head and from him on to the prime minister.

25 Nov Morning Press Comments

TA250725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] HA'ARETZ says that at first glance the Pollard affair points to the laxity of the highest echelons and the members of the various branches they are in charge of. Let those who are at the top not claim that their subordinates failed to inform them. It is their prime duty to insist on detailed and constant briefings, and they are even supposed to request approval for any proposed initiative. The prime minister owes an explanation not only to the U.S. Administration but, the newspaper adds, to the Israelis who do not wish to ruin relations with the United States due to the unsupervised activity of intelligence personnel.

DAVAR writes that it accepts the Cabinet's explanation yesterday that the affair that alarmed Washington and embarrassed Jerusalem runs counter to Israeli policy, that a thorough investigation will be carried out to determine whether there was digression from the policy guidelines, and that lessons will be learned if indeed such a deviation occurred. This investigation should be carried out speedily, and there is no room for procrastination to compound the delay in issuing the announcement, which could have been issued late last week. There is also no question that if there was a transgression from the guidelines, the proper lessons should be drawn both in terms of the responsibility for the affair and in terms of setting procedures that will prevent the recurrence of such cases in the future. If this is done, the conflict with the United States will also have been settled.

HATZOFÉ says that even if it turns out that there are grounds for accusations such as those made by Washington, the investigation should be carried out quietly, as befits friends, considering that this is not a deliberate case of malice or hostile activity, but a mishap for which those responsible will undoubtedly pay the price. At the same time, the hitch should not harm the fabric of good relations between Washington and Jerusalem. These ties are founded on a deep friendship and common interests shared by the two sides, which ultimately benefit from this partnership. This should also be noted by the two sides as they carry out the investigation and draw the lessons.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that it should not have taken Jerusalem 3 days to promise Washington a thorough investigation of this sorry, miserable, and at least potentially damaging affair. And in finally promising action to determine whether a deviation from settled policy did take place, something better than the routine formula that the necessary conclusions will be drawn might for once have been used. If it is the government's resolve that, should any Israelis be found to have been involved, no one, high or low, will be spared, and that heads will roll, then it should say so, in plain Hebrew and English.

'AL HAMISHMAR Comments

TA240828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 24 Nov 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] 'AL HAMISHMAR says it would heartily like to hope that the story of the Israeli espionage in the United States will prove a complete lie. However, even if a grain of truth is found in it, this should put a large question mark on our sanity as a nation and not only as individuals responsible for certain acts. As the paper puts it, only in a general atmosphere of lawlessness, continual gambling, and an attitude of haughtiness toward such values as diplomacy and friendship between countries, could the distorted ideas of espionage inside the United States — a country which is a prop for us, an ally, a bona fide supporter and a true friend — flourish. Those responsible for the affair, if it is indeed an affair and not a lie, will surely have to account for it, and this had better be done openly and without attempts to cover anything. This will not be sufficient, however, to repair the damage, soothe the stormy U.S. public opinion, and totally eliminate these radical public views. A deeper purging is necessary here.

Murphy, Peres Meet on Summit, International Forum

TA221537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Israel and the United States have agreed to continue to work in the near future to further the peace process between Israel and Jordan, in the framework of an international forum. The decision was made at a meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, after Murphy had reported on the Geneva summit. This was a long meeting that lasted for about 3 hours and the director general of the Prime Minister's Office and the head of the IDF Intelligence Branch were also present.

Richard Murphy reported that the U.S. delegation to the Geneva conference had explained to the Soviet delegation that the international forum could not replace direct negotiations between the two sides. The Soviet delegation repeated Moscow's position, that the deliberations must be held within the framework of an international conference. The two delegations agreed that the foreign ministers of the United States and the Soviet Union would meet in the near future and would very soon hold detailed discussions on Middle East affairs.

Richard Murphy is to leave for Cairo this evening and from there he will continue his trip to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and India. In about a week he will return to Israel and report on his talks in the Arab countries.

Discuss Golan Issue

TA241320 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] The United States is checking Israel's readiness to include the Golan Heights in the framework of the issues which

will be raised for discussion in peace talks with Syria after the convening of an international forum. In a talk which Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Murphy held with Yitzhaq Shamir last Friday he asked whether Israel would be prepared to hold a discussion with the Syrians on the future of the Golan Heights. Shamir answered that Israel will never discuss the Golan Heights since this region is part of the State of Israel. At the same time, Shamir said that Israel is prepared to talk with the Syrians about a peace settlement between the two countries.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres also met with envoy Murphy, who came to brief the regional leaders about the results of the Geneva summit and did not reject a possibility of Soviet involvement in the peace process in the region. In answer to Murphy's question, Peres said the Israeli Government will determine its position on the issue if it transpires that "there is something to talk about" in fact. In the talk between the two it was agreed that Israel and the United States will act to establish direct negotiations between Israel and its neighbors in the framework of an international forum.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent notes that in contacts held recently between the two countries it was agreed that if King Husayn manages to put together a delegation for the talks with Israel, the United States and the Soviet Union will invite the regional countries for an international conference. Following the talks which the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister conducted in Geneva, the Americans believe that the Soviets are interested in involvement in the peace process in the region and will even settle for a symbolic conference which will be followed by direct talks between Israel and each one of the [Arab] participants in the conference. At the end of the meeting with Murphy it was reported from Peres' office that the United States and Israel see eye-to-eye on the international framework, which will not replace direct negotiations.

Prime Ministry-Foreign Office Tension on Tabah

TA221536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpt] There is new tension between the Prime Minister's Office and the foreign minister's office, this time following the vice prime minister's announcement to the Egyptian authorities that talks about the future of Tabah will not be resumed until Israel's demands regarding the Ra's al-Burqa' murder are met. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the Prime Minister's Office has announced that it is not interested in reacting to the foreign minister's announcement. However, our correspondent comments that the announcement has caused new tension.

PM Office Accepts Tabah Stance

TA240657 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0630 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Israel takes it for granted that the Ra's al-Burqa' murder case will be settled and the report of the investigation into it will be transferred to Jerusalem before the resumption of the Tabah negotiations. This was repeated by Foreign Ministry political

sources yesterday. According to these sources, this stance is also acceptable to the Prime Minister's Office. This position was transmitted to the Egyptians via the Israeli Embassy in Cairo in the wake of a discussion held last Wednesday by the directors general of the Foreign Ministry and the Prime Minister's Office.

Shamir Said To Accept International Forum Support

TA231814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir is prepared for the support of an international forum for direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan. In an interview in the Italian paper *CORRIERE DELLA SERA*, Minister Shamir emphasized that he means an international forum that will neither intervene nor supervise the negotiations, but will provide it with support from outside.

Shamir's Office Denies Report

TA231930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Minister Shamir's office denies that the minister told the Italian paper *CORRIERE DELLA SERA* that he favors an international forum that would support the negotiations with Jordan. People in the office say that Minister Shamir explained to the Italian paper's correspondent that there are some people in Israel who do agree to an international forum instead of direct negotiations.

Cabinet Discusses Budget Cuts; Moda'i Absent

TA241245 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1145 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] The Cabinet session is over. This was another discussion on the budget, a discussion on the proposed cut in the state budget. The session, or this discussion, will be continued on Wednesday. Our correspondent on economic affairs Me'ir Einstein reports from the Prime Minister's Office:

Well, in fact, today's Cabinet discussion on the budget proposal for the coming year has still not begun. At the Cabinet session, the stage was handed over to Finance Ministry officials, who presented the budget proposal for next year. The Finance Ministry officials — the ministry's director general, 'Imanu'el Sharon, the head of the Budget Department, Aharon Fogel, assisted by Prof Mikha'el Bruno — presented two alternatives to the ministers, and the bottom line of both alternatives is a cut of about \$600 million in the 1986-1987 budget. While this was being presented, the ministers asked several questions, but the Cabinet is to meet again this Wednesday to hold a discussion of the Finance Ministry's proposals.

The initial impression, both of the Finance Ministry officials and of the ministers, is that the majority of the ministers do not accept the Finance Ministry's proposals as they were presented. Actually, there is agreement, and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres also said this during the session, on a cut of about \$300 million and

the problem, that of the remaining \$200-300 million, arises from cuts in the Defense, Health, and Education Ministries' budgets. This fight, which was also conducted in the previous discussions, will be continued in the discussions by the Cabinet plenum. There is no agreement, and there are ministers from both the Alignment and the Likud who have reservations about the Finance Ministry's proposal. It seems the dispute, in fact, crosses party lines and there are both Likud and Alignment reservations about the Finance Ministry's proposals.

The finance minister has already told us he does not intend to submit new proposals. The Cabinet itself will have to formulate new proposals that it can accept. It finds that the proposals prepared by the Finance Ministry are not suitable and some \$0.5-0.6 billion must be cut in order to guarantee the achievements of the economic plan.

Today no debate was held either, since the finance minister himself was not present at the Cabinet session and, in fact, it is difficult for the Finance Ministry officials to hold arguments and confrontations with the ministers over the proposed cuts. But there is no doubt that several more Cabinet sessions will be needed before they reach a conclusion about the cut in the state budget. The main points of this proposed cut presage a heavier burden on us, the citizens. We will have to pay more for the government's services. We will also receive less, and, with regard to wages, people in the Finance Ministry say this cut is needed in order to carry out the tax reform that will guarantee a higher net salary. This is what tempts the ministers to accept the Finance Ministry's proposal, but it seems that the ministers, at this stage at least, are not prepared to accept the Finance Ministry's proposal. Well, this was a preliminary discussion. The ministers officially heard the Finance Ministry's proposals, but there may yet be many changes resulting from the sharp opposition inside the Cabinet to the Finance Ministry's proposals.

Moda'i Absence 'Protest'

TA241335 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The Cabinet is to continue discussing the budget at a special session on Wednesday. This morning the finance minister was absent from the Cabinet session, among other things, as a protest against the prime minister's reaction to the dispute between him and Minister Mordekhay Gur. In an announcement he issued about 30 minutes ago, the finance minister said another reason for his absence was sectoral-political organizing against the budget cut. Despite his absence, Minister Moda'i asked the prime minister to permit the Finance Ministry officials to present the budget proposal to the Cabinet.

IDF Holds Reserve Mobilization Exercise

TA241420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] The IDF General Staff announces that the public call-up exercise for the mobilization of the reserves is beginning now. This is the draft of the order publicized by the deputy chief of staff and head of the IDF Operational Branch. The reserve

soldiers whose codenames are detailed below will present themselves for reserve service immediately upon the publication of this order, at the meeting points previously announced by their commanders. The owners of equipment, including vehicles stationed in the units whose codenames are detailed below, are called upon to make their equipment available immediately upon the publication of the order, at the locations previously determined.

These are the codenames of the units being called up for the exercise: Brekhat Ha Shilo'ah [the Shilo'ah Pool]; Na'ara Hamuda [Nice Girl]; and Sport Shimushi [Useful Sports].

The order is signed by Major General Dan Shomron, the deputy chief of staff and the head of the IDF Operational Branch, by virtue of his authority as commander, in accordance with the Law of Security Service 1959, combined version, and by virtue of his authority as commander in accordance with the Codes for Emergency Times 1957, and in view of the public call-up exercise being held at present.

Exercise Ends Successfully

TA250551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] The public call-up exercise ended early this morning. The IDF spokesman reports that initial conclusions indicate that the reservists' response to the call was swift and complete, with many reporting to their units in the early stages of the exercise. After the process of registering and absorbing them in the various units was completed, the reservists were released and allowed to return home.

Honduras Decides To Open Embassy in December

TA240925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Honduras has decided to open an embassy in Israel. Our political correspondent reports that Honduras has been represented up to now by a nonresident ambassador in Rome. The new ambassador will arrive in Israel at the beginning of next month.

First 'General' Drop in Prices in 11 Years

TA240938 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
24 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] Consumer prices went down by some 1.5 per cent during the first half of November, according to figures published on Friday by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The drop does not necessarily mean that the consumer price index [CPI] will go down this month. Nevertheless, it marks the first time in over 11 years that a general fall in prices has been indicated.

According to the Bureau figures, in the first two weeks of the month the price of fresh produce went down by some 16 per cent

after steep increases the previous two months. Clothing and footwear continued to rise in price, by 7.8 per cent. Not included in the survey are education and housing, both of which increased in cost.

Government officials said after seeing these figures that November's rate of inflation will be around 1 per cent. Earlier, the Treasury had forecast an increase of 1.5 to 2 per cent.

Officials said the drop in average prices was the result of seasonal influences on fruits and vegetables. They pointed out that vegetable prices fell by 30 per cent in the first two weeks of the month.

"We did not panic in October when the CPI went up by 4.7 per cent, and we do not rejoice now when it is rising by a mere 1 per cent or less," they said. They added that the "real rate" of inflation in the economy is around 2 per cent. This is the rate that would have prevailed without seasonal factors and fluctuations.

Reacting to the Bureau figures, the governor of the Bank of Israel, Moshe Mandelbaum said yesterday that interest rates would soon be lowered further, but he said that first the government should accept the Treasury's proposal to cut the budget.

U.S. Permits Conversion of \$50 Million to Shekels

TA241400 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Excerpt] The Americans are in principle willing that Israel convert into shekels an additional \$50 million of the military aid money, which will decrease the damage done to defense establishment procurements from local industry. An agreement in principle on this was achieved by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin during talks with Administration and Congress officials last week in Washington.

At present the administration permits the conversion of \$250 million annually, and now the sum will be increased to \$300 million for spending in Israel. In recent years the largest part of this sum was used for developing the Lavi fighter. Before that the sum was also used for developing the Merkava tank. The additional sum of \$50 million has not been approved by Congress so far, but only by the Appropriations Subcommittee.

Data Released on West Bank Jewish Settlements

TA250706 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
25 Nov 85 p 3

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Most of the Jewish settlements in the West Bank are too weak to sustain themselves, and if the government stopped pumping money to prop them up they would collapse.

Meron Benvenisti, who runs the West Bank Data Project, told a press conference at his offices in Jerusalem that he was basing this conclusion on analysis of official statistics.

He also argued that Gush Emunim appears to have run out of idealists willing to settle in tough spots. Those idealists — numbering some 10,000 — have so far established 52 settlements; but hardly any settlers joined them in those settlements in the past year, he said, and the increase in population — 850 — may have been mostly due to births.

The increase in the number of settlers in the past year was mostly in localities close to Tel Aviv or Jerusalem. Ma'ale Adummim was especially popular, and by mid-1985 more than 70 percent of the flats offered for sale were bought.

Three-quarters of the 52,000 settlers now living in the West Bank and Jordan Rift are within 20 kilometres of the capital, or within a 40-minute drive from the Dan region, he noted. These areas are favoured also by the local, Arab population. In 1984 some 340,000 Palestinians lived there, accounting for 40 percent of all the West Bank's Arab residents.

Benvenisti, whose study is financed by the Ford Foundation, noted that the Arab population's rate of increase has been highest in the Jerusalem and Tulkarm areas, noting that "as the Jewish population increases, so too does the Arab."

Benvenisti's study suggests that as many as 66 of the 104 West Bank settlements have fewer than 200 residents — too little to ensure growth. He adds that there are very few jobs for the settlers in the area. Some 79 percent of the Jewish residents of the West Bank leave their settlements to get to work; 62 per cent of the settlers travel to cities; and 17 per cent have jobs in other settlements. Benvenisti noted that by now there are only 64 light industrial plants in the urban-type settlements and they provide jobs for only 378 workers. There is also little agriculture, he said, since the area of tree plantations for those settlements totals 511 dunams.

This was partly a result of errors in policy, he said. The World Zionist Organization has spent large sums on helping settlers, but in the urban-type settlements money went to cover needs which are clearly non-productive, Benvenisti claimed.

He found that the government is spending large amounts on keeping the settlements going. Its aid to the regional councils' regular budgets in 1983 totalled \$230 for every resident of Gush 'Ezyon, \$408 per resident in the Jordan Rift, and \$357 in Samaria. The per capita aid in Sha'ar Hanegev was \$126 and in the Upper Galilee, \$97.

The government grants to the local councils made up 58.2 per cent of Elqana's and Ari'el's revenues and 68.8 per cent of the income of the Qiryat Arba' local council. By comparison, the contribution to Rosh Ha'ayin covered 44.4 per cent of its revenues and in Or 'Aqiva, 28.9 per cent.

Benvenisti argued that the channels used to funnel the money helped the hard-core settlers. The money was sent through Gush Emunim's settlement movement, Amana, and through the regional councils which passed some of it on to the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. The hard-core idealists, though numbering only some 2,000 families, had the economic resources to finance various operations. That explains their ability to spend \$100,000 on a campaign at 'Eli to lay the cornerstone for a town they want to build there. Some of the money thus goes to pressure the government to increase its support for the settlers, Benvenisti argued.

However, the moment the government were to tell them they must stand on their own feet "then 70 settlements will no longer exist," he claimed. Benvenisti promptly added he did not believe the government would take such a step because of political considerations.

OAU Leader Addresses 4th Pan-African Fair*HK190440 Hong Kong AFP in English 0309 GMT 19 Nov 85*

[Text] Lome, Nov 19 (AFP) — Inter-African trade in the years before independence accounted for 10 per cent of general commerce, but has now shrunk to merely three per cent, Togo's Trade and Transport Minister Poli Yao Djalla said here Monday at the opening of the 4th Pan-African fair staged by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

He stressed the importance of the fair in helping to reverse that trend. About 30 African countries are presenting their farming, industrial and cultural wares and potential during the two-week fair, which is also being attended by some foreign countries and international bodies dealing with development and trade.

The United Nations is running three seminars on Inter-African trade, self-sufficiency in food production, and a decade of industrial development. There is also to be a round table discussion on small and medium-size businesses.

OAU Secretary-General Ide Oumarou said the fair was not just yet another trade show, but an act of faith, determination and vitality. Such fairs had a leading role to play in promoting an African common market, and the two conditions for achieving that objective were inter-African trading and the removal of commercial and customs barriers, Mr. Mwvarou urged.

African Information Ministers Conference Begins*AB231349 Dakar PANA in English 1331 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (PANA) — OAU Assistant Secretary General L. Allouane has urged African countries to give PANA [PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY] the necessary resources to enable it to attain its objectives.

In an opening speech on behalf of OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou to the 1st extraordinary session of the Conference of African Information Ministers begun today in the Egyptian capital (Cairo), Mr Allouane affirmed the important role that PANA has to play on the international scene and in the establishment of a new world information and communication order involves a double commitment of member states. The first is to place at the agency's disposal the necessary financial resources while the second is to provide it with a competent staff devoted to the cause of Africa.

On the election of a new director general, Mr Allouane said he was convinced that the ministers would appoint for the agency the most suitable person to perform this important function in the service of the continent.

The OAU secretary general told the ministers that information is an indispensable tool in the accomplishment of the objectives of the OAU and their ministries' efforts to educate the public as well as keep it informed is crucial to the realization of these objectives.

Referring to the economic crisis facing the continent, the deputy secretary general stressed that this situation attributable to an

unfavorable international economic climate and to an enormous debt, aggravated by an unprecedented drought and famine, calls for a permanent mobilization and concerted action.

All OAU meetings, since the Lagos economic summit (1980), have underscored collective action at regional and continental levels as an imperative for rehabilitation and recovery, he said, adding in this respect the conclusions of the 21st OAU summit are significant for they demonstrate Africa's maturity.

Mr Allouane, however, pointed out that the economic issues which have in past years saddled African countries should not be relegated to a secondary position political problems but must be closely linked in a common effort to find solutions. [sentence as received] Africa must, for example, stand to the threat posed to the economies of the countries in southern Africa because of the Pretoria regime's policy of destabilization.

Recent developments in this region of the continent, continued the deputy secretary general, should particularly retain the attention of the international community for in spite of the chain of violence sparked off by the racist acts of Pretoria and aggravated by armed repression and state terrorism, the valiant people of South Africa are fighting back undaunted.

The struggle is now, more than ever, being waged by all classes of society in South Africa and it is clear that the so-called constitutional reforms are merely cosmetic and without conviction, Mr Allouane added.

The OAU deputy secretary general praised the organization's current chairman, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, for the initiatives he has taken towards finding a solution to the complex problem in Namibia and South Africa while deploring the double veto taken at the United Nations on global sanctions against the Pretoria regime. He paid a glowing tribute to all peace-loving people and governments for their moral and material support for the struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of their respective liberation movements.

On Afro-(?)Arab relations, Mr Allouane, linking the situation in South Africa to that of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, said the arrogance of the apartheid regime can only be matched by that of the Zionist entity which recently raided the PLO general headquarters in Tunis, the capital of a foundation member of the OAU.

Africa and the Arab world should close up ranks and meet this double defiance by strengthening Afro-Arab cooperation, he stressed. To remove the obstacles to cooperation, peace and security in Africa and the Arab world, all resources including dialogue and discussion must be used, the OAU deputy secretary general added.

The first extraordinary session of the conference of African information ministers was opened this morning (11 o'clock local time) by Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi who read a speech addressed to the delegates by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The session was also addressed by the current chairmen of the conference and the Intergovernmental Council (PANA) respectively, Muhammad Safwat ash-Sharif, Egyptian

information minister, and Nathan Shamuyarira, Zimbabwe information minister.

Twenty-three (23) information ministers and more than 18 heads of delegations as well as observers from international organizations and liberation movements (UNESCO, ITU, PLO, etc.) are attending the conference. Countries so far represented at ministerial level are Egypt, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho, Kenya, Swaziland, Angola, Mozambique, Senegal, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Cameroon, Nigeria, Gambia, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Chad, SDAR, Gabon, Djibouti, Madagascar and Sudan.

This afternoon the ministers will hear a statement from the director general of UNESCO and the chairman of the Union of African Journalists before attending a dinner offered by Safwat ash-Sharif, Egyptian minister of information and current chairman of the conference of African information ministers. Tomorrow, they are expected to examine six of the 12-point agenda, including sub-items, submitted to the conference.

Allouane on Zaire's Contribution

AB241640 Dakar PANA in English 1334 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (PANA) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Assistant Secretary General Lamine Allouane today announced that Zaire had paid one million U.S. dollars to the OAU budget since its suspension of participation in the continental body's meeting nearly two years ago.

Ambassador Allouane, told the first extraordinary session of the conference of African ministers of information that Zaire's suspension of participation did not mean its withdrawal from the activities of the OAU. He also noted that Zaire was fulfilling its obligations to the regional pool of the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) in Kinshasa.

Meanwhile, Mr Ramazani Baya, Zairian commissioner of state for information and press, said in a message to the conference that Zaire was conscious of its commitments to PANA and intended to honour them as in the past, for support for PANA stems from the adhesion of the people of Zaire to all struggles in Africa.

PANA Director Elected

AB241652 Dakar PANA in English 1644 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (PANA) — Auguste Mpassi-Muba (Congo) elected director general of PANA.

Outgoing PANA Director Cited

AB241915 Dakar PANA in English 1734 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (PANA) — The interim director general of the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY [PANA], Dr Ibrahim Dagash, has criticized media managers and editors who assume that authentic journalistic sources are only those emanating from outside Africa.

Presenting his report to the first extraordinary session of the conference of African information ministers [which] opened in the Egyptian capital (Cairo) on Saturday, Dr Dagash said that while many media managers and editors use PANA materials regularly, there were a few who preferred to use similar material from transnational news services.

Dr Dagash said he was convinced that PANA can claim its integrity and capability in reporting Africa objectively and sincerely better than any other international media which are leading PANA in the news market because they are equipped with the experience and technical know-how. He disclosed that PANA might conclude cooperation agreements with major international news agencies subject to detailed studies investigating the advantages and disadvantages of such a cooperation.

The interim director general conceded that many African news agencies still send news late to PANA, sometimes favouring the multinationals instead. Some of the news items received do not meet the highest professional standards and PANA's request for feedback on its services often remain unanswered, a situation which weakens the agency's effectiveness and ability to compete in the news market, Dr Dagash pointed out.

The specialized services of PANA, including the Economic bulletin, the Science and Technology Bulletin and the African Press Review, the director general continued, now appear to be more established and the regular input from PANA features and reports on liberation movements further indicate the agency's potential for covering issues of primary concern to the development of Africa. These activities, he disclosed, have been strengthened by the translation capacity of the newsroom in Dakar enabling us to transmit almost simultaneously in English and French, all the specialized services and many more items from national news agencies. Besides, an Arabic service was introduced in September on experimental basis, involving modest additional financial obligations, Dr Dagash added.

On the financial situation of PANA, Dr Dagash disclosed that to date, the contribution arrears of member states stand at some 10 million U.S. dollars while the agency's 3.5 million dollars yearly budget is only on paper. Despite efforts by member states to redress this situation through payments on installment basis, the present state of affairs is hampering the effectiveness of PANA in terms of its operations and manpower.

Concerning the staff of the agency, the interim director general said that the final structure of PANA remains to be implemented and the provisions in the budget for various posts are still a problem area. The current holders of posts continue to receive diverse salaries on contractual basis, he pointed out, while indicating that this situation was being studied and concrete proposals would be submitted on the managerial machinery of PANA with a view to matching it with recognized standards.

Dr Dagash said that besides its permanent staff, PANA needed the contributions of specialized African writers in the field of development, agriculture, health, science, technology, economics, culture and sports. Attracting them implies financial incentives which PANA was unable to meet at present, he said, while praising national news agencies for seconding journalists to the

agency headquarters on short-term attachment programmes thanks to the financial assistance of UNESCO (IPDC) and UNDP.

On Afro-Arab and international cooperation, the interim director general said that PANA should serve as a vehicle for promoting cooperation by disseminating information provided by both sides. This should be supported by financial, economic and cultural projects, he pointed out, before commending the remarkable cooperation existing between PANA and various international and non-governmental organizations including UNESCO, ITU, UNDP, AGFUND, ALESCO and BADEA.

On the latter, he disclosed that PANA was co-sponsoring a film on its activities in Africa while the bank has in return agreed to finance a project aimed at strengthening information flow between Africa and the Arab world.

Dr Dagash proposed to the council an 11-point programme of action aimed at developing PANA. This includes among other things making national news agencies participate more in PANA services, intensifying in-service training programmes, reviewing the effectiveness of the regional pools, implementing the agency's structure to preserve its identity and the security of its staff, strengthening the existing telecommunications network through the assistance of ITU and the Panaftel project and ensuring a systematic coverage of liberation movements in southern Africa preferably from the field.

The director general said that with regard to the development of PANA, caution should be exercised to avoid unnecessary expansion. We should rather resort to effective concentration, he added.

The report (covering July-November 1985) of the interim director general submitted last night is presently under discussion.

ECOWAS Board of Directors Meets in Lome

AB221728 Paris AFP in French 1108 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Lome, 22 Nov (AFP) — The 16th board of directors meeting of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Fund was held in Lome on Thursday to study the draft budget and the question of the construction of the headquarters of the fund in Lome. Fifteen of the 16 member-countries took part in the meeting: Benin, Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Cape Verde, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. Nigeria, whose head of state, General Ibrahim Babangida, is the current chairman of ECOWAS, was absent.

Liberia has replaced Burkina Faso as chairman of the board of directors. This board of directors meeting precedes that of the Council of Ministers scheduled for 25 to 27 November in Lome. For 2 weeks, the two council meetings were prepared by experts in data processing, maritime and air transport, development, economies, and finance.

ALGERIA

Chief of Staff Meets Tunisian Naval Commander

LD222318 Algiers APS in Arabic 1743 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Algiers, 21 Nov (APS) — Major General Mostefa Ben-loucif, chief of staff of the National People's Army, received a Tunisian military delegation led by Captain Habib Fedhila, commander of the Tunisian Naval Forces, at the National Defense Ministry this morning. The delegation has been on an official visit to Algeria since last Sunday. The two sides touched on a number of issues of mutual concern at the talks.

APS Views Paris Saharan Solidarity Conference

LD241451 Algiers APS in English 1021 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpt] [No dateline as received] An international conference placed under the motto: "Peace for the Saharan People" opened yesterday at the headquarters of the French National Assembly in Paris.

Besides Hakim Ibrahim foreign minister and Omar Hadrani head of the Polisario Front's Committee for External Relations, this conference which is a turning point in European solidarity with the Sahara people struggle is attended by prominent political and parliamentary figures from Asia Latin America and Africa. An Algerian delegation led by Ahmed Ali Ghazali member of the CC Permanent Secretariat is also taking part in the works of the conference.

This conference is all the more significant as it is held shortly after the resounding diplomatic victory achieved by the Saharan people at the United Nations universally recognized. After Mr Hakim Brahimi opening speech, the speakers stressed the urgency of the advent of peace in Western Sahara as it is fervently wished for by the world community. The participants to the conference, spokesmen for the European public opinion and the three continents underscored the justness of the Saharan people struggle and its inalienable right to independence.

LIBYA

Egypt Places Forces at Libyan Border on Alert

LD242313 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] JANA has announced that the Egyptian authorities raised the state of readiness of the Egyptian forces deployed in the Barrani area. They brought helicopters, transport planes, and fighter-bombers and stationed them in Barrani. The agency has learned that all of these movements have been taking place [in conjunction] with intense observation of the Libyan borders.

JANA also learned that the Egyptian authorities issued orders to all air surveillance units in the western military area to raise their state of readiness to the maximum state of alert as of 2000 [1800 GMT] today, Sunday, 24 November.

The Egyptian authorities have placed their forces in a maximum state of alert and begun to send their forces to their borders with Libya. A military source said that the state of alert was declared for the Egyptian forces stationed along the borders with Libya.

The Egyptian radio said that as of today it has been decided to close the desert highway that links the Egyptian capital and Alexandria. On the other hand, the English news agency AP said that this highway is usually used for military movement between the Egyptian capital and the western desert region, which adjoins Libya.

Egypt Liberation Group's Statement on Hijacking

LD251214 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1118 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Valletta 25 Nov (JANA) — The Organization for the Liberation of Egypt, which claimed responsibility for the hijacking yesterday distributed a statement to the Kuwaiti press regarding the hijacking, which was published today by *AL-WATAN* and *AL-QABAS*. Follows the text of the statement:

The Organization for the Liberation of Egypt announces that it has hijacked an Egypt Air Airliner in order to protest the American and Israeli presence that has soiled the land of Egypt and to say that it will continue to fight the Zionist presence in all its forms — beginning with the normalization [of relations between Egypt and Israel] and ending with the embassy [Israeli embassy in Egypt] — until the Camp David accords, which have shackled the Egyptian will, are abrogated.

By this act the organization wants to draw the attention of all honorable Arabs and the entire world to the shameful reality that the Camp David accords led Egypt and the Egyptians into and demands that the Egyptian Government issue a statement declaring the abrogation of the traitorous accords that the lackey Al-Sadat signed and Husni Mubarak is implementing.

The organization warns the Maltese authorities against any action which may endanger the fedayeen group that has carried out the operation. It also calls on the Maltese authorities to inform the fedayeen Sulayman Khatir group, which is in control of the airliner, of this statement and to hand them a copy of it.

The organization informs the world that this act is against no one except the enemy; it is not against the innocent ones; it is against the regime of Husni Mubarak and the American-Zionist presence on the land of Arab Egypt.

The struggle continues.

Reports on Hijacking Cited

LD241338 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1030 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Valletta, 24 Nov (JANA) — A hijacked Egyptian aircraft was still at Luqa airport in Malta this morning. There are contradictory reports about what is happening inside it. The aircraft — a Boeing-737 — was hijacked last night when it was on its way from Athens to the Egyptian capital with about 100 passengers on board. Reports claim that the hijackers have killed

a number of passengers and an Egyptian security man on board the aircraft; other passengers were also wounded. Various news agencies have reported that the hijackers have announced that they belong to "Egypt's Revolution" organization.

Cairo: Officials at Cairo airport stated today that four Egyptian security men on board the hijacked Egyptian aircraft were killed in an exchange of fire with the hijackers inside the aircraft. The officials added that most of the aircraft passengers are Egyptians and Greeks, as well as Philipinos. In addition there are also four Americans, two Mexicans, and passengers of other nationalities.

Sources at Valletta Airport have stated that the hijackers told the control tower that six persons have met their death on board the aircraft. These sources added that 12 passengers have been released from the total number of 96.

Egyptian 'Source': Troops Dispatched

LD241529 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpt] A military source in the Egyptian capital said this afternoon that the Egyptian Government has dispatched two military aircraft carrying paratroopers to Malta. Sources at Valletta airport have confirmed the arrival of one of these aircraft with a military force aboard. Egyptian troops armed with automatic weapons surrounded the aircraft and the aircraft was parked opposite the place where the hijacked Egyptian plane is situated.

Al-Turayki: Libya Endorses Arab Summit in Riyadh

AU231539 Paris AFP in English 1511 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, Nov 23 (AFP)— Libya is prepared to participate in an Arab summit in Saudi Arabia, Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki said in an interview in the latest edition of the Paris Arab weekly *AL-YOM AS-SABEH*.

Libya, along with Syria, Lebanon, Algeria, and South Yemen, were absent from a special Arab summit in Casablanca last August. There have been indications that some of these countries, notably Syria, would now be prepared to attend a regular Arab summit that was supposed to be held in Riyadh before the end of this month. However, according to unofficial sources, Saudi Arabia wants this summit postponed.

Mr. al-Turayki said in the interview that Libya now endorsed the holding of the Riyadh summit. He said Libyan leader Colonel Mu'amar al-Qadhafi was "ready to take part in any Arab summit aimed at examining ways to end the collapse of the Arab nation", and at ending Israeli "arrogance" in the Middle East.

Asked about Libya's attitude towards Egypt's return to the Arab fold, Mr. al-Turayki said Tripoli backed any Arab action that might persuade Egypt to abandon its 1978 Camp David peace accord with Israel. "We are now seeing the development of a vast people's movement in Egypt aimed at breaking its links with

Israel... (if these links were broken) we would be the happiest of all the Arabs to see Egypt resume its fundamental role in the Arab nation," he said.

Libyan 'Source': Ties With Senegal To Be Reestablished

GF231723 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Nov (WAKH) — Press reports here say that Libya and Senegal will reestablish diplomatic relations, which they severed in 1980, during the visit of Libyan leader Colonel Mu'amar al-Qadhafi to the Senegalese capital in the first week of December. The UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* quotes a Libyan diplomatic source as saying that the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Libya and Senegal was agreed upon during the visit of 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for foreign liaison, to Senegal earlier this month. Al-Turayki's visit was designed to pave the way for the Libyan-Senegalese summit. This source disclosed to *AL-ITTIHAD* that during their meeting the two leaders will discuss the Chad problem and the possibility of holding a Libyan-Chadian summit in coordination with Senegal, Morocco, and Congo.

U.S. Allegations on Terrorists in Sudan Rejected

LD231736 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] A spokesman for the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau has refuted claims by the State Department on the presence of so-called terrorists, including Libyans, in the Sudanese capital and that this presence constitutes, so they claimed, a threat to American citizens in Sudan.

The spokesman said that the American spokesman wanted to conceal the real causes for the strong campaign of hostility waged by the Sudanese people against the American Administration: Its immoral practices through its expelled agent Numayri and the terror, persecution, and killing he practiced against the Sudanese Arab people, who rejected his detested regime every day and were able to settle their account with America and its agents in the region. The Sudanese people destroyed the restrictions that the agent Numayri imposed on them with one blow despite his use of the most sophisticated means of oppression and terror, placed at his disposal by America.

It is ridiculous that the American spokesman had not considered the American military maneuvers, which the United States used to hold Sudan, in addition to the storage of nuclear waste, as terror against the security and safety of the Sudanese Arab people. However, he considered the Sudanese people's embracing of their brothers the Libyan people and the presence of the Libyans in Khartoum a kind of terror against U.S. citizens and the U.S. Embassy staff there. All know that in the era of the agent Numayri this embassy represented a nest for espionage in the Arab world, the fraternal Sudanese Arab people's cooperation with elements of the agent Numayri in smuggling the Falashas to Arab Palestine; and other detested terrorist actions. The international terror the American Administration is practicing against the peoples has become a regular matter and part of

the American Administration's official policy. Through its terror, threats, and pressure the United States tried to prevent the continuation of the trial of the former Sudanese officials responsible for the crime of smuggling the Falashas, in which America, its embassy, and the agents of the CIA were officially involved. When the Sudanese Government refused this, it began to exercise a type of terror and blackmail in another form.

U.S. policy, which strives to sow differences, sabotage, and disunity among peoples, is striving to practice those policies as regards the Arab people in Sudan and Libya. The Arab people will not be deceived by the American official spokesman's lies and are fully aware of the cheap attempts America is trying to make. The official American spokesman's statements aim to harm the security, safety, and stability of Sudan; to create confusion in order to influence the absolute popular success of the popular revolution in the Sudan so that the United States can achieve its designs and interests, which it lost because of the popular revolution; and to return to imposing its hegemony and control over the fraternal Sudanese people's resources. The Foreign Liaison Bureau refutes the American official spokesman's lies and continuously confirms the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's support for the fraternal people of Sudan.

Sudan's Khalil Ends Visit, Departs 22 Nov
LD221513 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Nov (JANA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council left Tripoli this morning together with members of his delegation at the end of a visit to Libya lasting some days. He was seen off at Tripoli international airport by the commander in chief of the Libyan Army Forces, Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, and a number of Libyan Armed Forces officers.

OAU's Oumarou Conveys Diouf Message to Leader
LD221751 Tripoli JANA in English 1502 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi al-Awal 7, Nov. 21, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the Revolution received today the secretary general of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), Mr. Ide Oumarou, who conveyed to the leader a message from the president of Senegal, Mr. Abdou Diouf, currently chairman of the OAU. The above message centred on the situation in the African Continent and the developments of the situation in South Africa together with the economic conditions prevailing now in Africa.

Departs 22 Nov
LD221752 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Nov (JANA) — OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou left Tripoli at noon today at the conclusion of his visit to the Jamahiriya.

Ugandan Envoy Arrives in Tripoli 22 Nov
LD231636 Tripoli JANA in English 1447 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli. Rabi Awal 9 Nov. 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Brigadier Mussa Ali, personal envoy of the president of the Ugandan Military Council and head of state, Tito Okello, yesterday arrived in Tripoli.

MAURITANIA

President, Delegation Depart for Mali 22 Nov
AB221436 Paris AFP in French 1247 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Nouakchott, 22 Nov (AFP) — Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, the Mauritanian head of state, left Nouakchott on Friday morning for Bamako where he will pay a 24-hour visit, it was announced by official sources in the Mauritanian capital. The mauritanian head of state is accompanied by an important delegation which notably includes Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, the foreign affairs minister.

Return 23 Nov
AB241520 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Head of State and CMSN Chairman Colonel Maayouia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya and his wife returned to Nouakchott last night from Bamako. The head of state was at the head of a high-powered delegation that has just ended a friendly working visit to Bamako, Mali.

President Meets With Polisario Official 21 Nov
LD231220 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Colonel Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state, this evening received Mustafa Sayed Bachir, official in charge of the Polisario Permanent Secretariat. The meeting was attended by Major Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Day, member of the Military Committee of National Salvation and its permanent secretary. After the meeting, the Saharan envoy explained to the radio reporter that he handed a letter from Saharan Democratic Arab Republic President Mohamed Abdelaziz to the head of state pertaining to the fraternal ties between the Saharan and Mauritanian peoples. Mustafa Sayed Bachir arrived in Nouakchott yesterday.

MOROCCO

King Receives USIA's Wick, U.S. Ambassador
LD240019 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] King Hassan II received Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, at the Royal Court this morning. The

meeting was attended by Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed; Ahmed Rida Guedira, His Majesty's adviser; and Thomas Nassif, the U.S. ambassador to Morocco.

SUDAN

'High-Level' Military Delegation To Visit USSR NC241150 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 24 (AFP) — A high-level Sudanese military delegations is to visit Moscow early next month for talks with Soviet officials, the daily *AL-AYAM* reported today. The newspaper quoted the deputy chairman of Sudan's ruling military council, Tajaddin Abdalla Fadul, who is to lead the delegation, as saying the week-long visit was aimed at "re-activating" bilateral relations and briefing Soviet leaders on the current situation in Sudan. He said talks would deal with military, trade and cultural cooperation. The newspaper said the visit was expected to result in the signing of bilateral military and economic agreements.

Chief of Staff Returns From Visit to Libya JN221450 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Nov (SUNA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] and People's Armed Forces chief of staff, returned home from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah at noon today after a 5-day visit.

In a statement to the press, Lt Gen Tawfiq noted that the visit took place upon an invitation by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis, chief of staff of the Libyan Armed Forces, in order to be acquainted with the new methods used to modernize the Libyan Armed Forces, in addition to visiting military units and industry there. Lt Gen Khalil said that the Jamahiriyyah has taken great strides in the field of military training, having military academies and modern workshops.

Lt Gen Khalil was accompanied on his visit to the Jamahiriyyah by Staff Brigadier General Faris 'Abdallah Husni, TMC member, and several officers from various branches of the General Command of the People's Armed Forces, as well as from various services.

Leader Denies U.S. Claims on Terrorists in Sudan EA231913 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 23 nov (SUNA) — The Sudanese leader, Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has categorically denied allegations by the U.S. Administration that there are Libyan terrorists in Sudan. [words indistinct] Sudan will not permit anyone, whoever he may be, to threaten the security of Sudan, whether he is a diplomat or foreigner living in Sudan; nor will it permit Sudan to become a base of terrorism [words indistinct] in an interview on Zaïrean Television after his arrival in Kinshasa today.

He said there was absolutely no truth in American claims about the arrival of Libyan terrorists in Sudan. He said that the Sudanese Government had carried out investigations into this matter and ascertained that nobody was posing a threat to any U.S. diplomat or anyone else in the country. The Sudanese leader reiterated that Sudan had not permitted and would not permit anyone to use its territory for terrorist operations against foreigners present in the country, or, for that matter, against anyone in neighboring countries.

Siwar al-Dhahab Leaves for Zaire Celebrations JN230932 Khartoum SUNA in English 0915 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 23 (UNA) — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab left here today for Zaire at the invitation of Rpresident M. Sese Seko to participate in the national day of Zaire. During his three-day state visit to Zaire Siwar al-Dhahab is to tackle issues of mutual concern with President Sese Seko. Siwar al-Dhahab said his accepting to the visit was due to the stable and good policy Zaire has been following towards the Sudan. He is accompanied to Zaire by the Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub and Phabian Agang Lopu, member of the TMC.

Jordanian Minister Conveys Messages to Leaders JN221638 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum — [Jordanian] Agriculture Minister Ahmad Dakhqan conveyed a written message from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, to General Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, during a meeting today. Dakhqan also conveyed a similar message to Sudanese Prime Minister al-Jazuli Dafallah.

Dakhqan said that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab praised, during a speech opening an international symposium on desertification, the role of Jordan — king, government, and people — and its support for Sudan since the beginning of the drought. Siwar al-Dhahab also praised the role of his highness the crown prince and his call to the Jordanian people and the world to help the brothers in Sudan and to support Sudan during its ordeal.

Siwar al-Dhahab Addresses Madani Conference JN221850 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Madani, Sudan, 22 Nov (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council [TMC] General Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab has called for laying down sound bases for the glorious democratic process for which our people, represented by their political parties and trade unions, rebelled. In a speech during the opening session of the uprising forces' national conference here this afternoon, his excellency said: We have made great headway in preparations for solving the southern problem through dialogue within the framework of our various national problems.

He added that we exerted our utmost efforts to understand our citizens' demands, aspirations, and hopes by approaching them in their cities and rural areas and meeting them in the national capital. He said that the result of this great effort was the preliminary political statement, which laid down the principles of dialogue within a national conference, which the government will hold soon.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said: The TMC has urged Colonel John Garang to replace arms with dialogue as a way to achieve his aims. He added: The prime minister addressed him in the same manner and called on him to participate in the national conference. The TMC chairman pointed out that there are some signs of John Garang's good response to this call. Siwar al-Dhahab announced his readiness to provide security and safe conduct for John Garang and his delegation. His excellency said that by surmounting the southern problem and the problems of backwardness in the other regions Sudan would be able to make positive and effective steps toward achieving the objectives of the present transitional period. He added: We have prepared the necessary atmosphere for holding general elections at the time fixed in the Charter.

Siwar al-Dhahab added: We continue efforts to correct the march of the national economy and save it from bankruptcy caused by poor production, mismanagement, corruption, and disregard. Siwar al-Dhahab added: The size of the debts has reached 9 billion dollars. These debts increase about 1 billion dollars every year as a result of interest and accumulative interest. He said: If these loans were invested in a good way Sudan would have assumed a leading position among developing countries in the Third World. He said that Sudan has retreated to the age of darkness, crushed by famine, killed by disease, and crippled by its sons' ignorance. Instead of creating the world's food basket, the people became poor and they wait for aid. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab asserted that Sudan is capable of facing and surmounting its grave problems. Siwar al-Dhahab said that the famine, which has crushed the people, has been contained thanks to the people's efforts and giving, as well as brothers' and friends' help.

In another development, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab touched on the wave of strikes. He said: In accordance with law, strikes are recognized as a method to achieve demands. He added that many people consider strikes at this stage as harming public interests in regard to the critical economic situation from which the country is suffering. He called for abandoning strikes and for rising to the level of national responsibility to achieve our hopes.

Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Dafallah also addressed the conference, stressing the need to end the transitional period at its fixed date of expiry. Regarding differences over representation of the New Forces, he said: We are able to overcome these differences, adding that the only goal of those who approved the election law is the homeland's interest and the achievement of its objectives. A number of TMC and government members, as well as leaders of various appties and national unions, are taking part in the conference under the Alliance's umbrella. The conference will continue for 4 days.

SPLA-SPLM Denies Delegations to Khartoum, Madani
EA222030 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Nov 85

["Statement" by the Sudanese People's Liberation Army - Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLA-SPLM) Political-Military High Command on Transitional Military Council "claim" that the SPLA would send a delegation to Khartoum and subsequent "allegations saying that an SPLA delegation was going to attend the Trade Union Alliance conference now in session at Wad Madani"]

[Text] Fellow countrymen. The Transitional Military Council, the TMC, during the last few days has been making numerous announcements over Radio Omdurman to the effect that either Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the SPLA-SPLM leader, was coming to Khartoum or that he would be sending a delegation for peace talks. Subsequently, the story shifted slightly to say that the SPLA was going to attend the Trade Unions Alliance meeting in Wad Madani. To clear up matters, the facts are hereby placed before the Sudanese public:

During October the National Alliance for National Salvation sent an envoy, Dr Taysir Muhammad Ahmad, to the SPLA-SPLM with a message requesting that the SPLA-SPLM receive a delegation from the alliance. Dr Taysir was met by the leader of the SPLA-SPLM, who assured him that the SPLA stood in solidarity with the alliance and that the movement would be happy to receive a delegation of the alliance. This message was conveyed in a formal letter dated 9 October 1985 and addressed to Dr Khalid (Yaqi), president of the Council of the National Alliance for National Salvation. The alliance again dispatched Dr Taysir to the SPLM with a letter dated 26 October 1985. In that letter, Dr Khalid (Yaqi) said that it was not possible for the alliance to form a single delegation to meet the SPLM. Dr (Yaqi) instead suggested that the SPLA-SPLM form a delegation to travel to Khartoum.

He also said that the National Alliance for National Salvation would provide the delegation with what he referred to as all satisfactory guarantees. Verbatim, we quote the relevant paragraph of Dr Khalid (Yaqi's) letter, and that reads: We are keen that such a dialogue remains representative of the broad spectrum of all political currents included in the alliance. In view of the above-mentioned developments, such a task, we trust you recognize, is not an easy one, as it is difficult to compress all diverse stances in any one delegation. We therefore would like to propose that a delegation from the SPLA-SPLM visit Khartoum, to which we are prepared to extend all satisfactory guarantees.

3. [all numbering as heard] The SPLA-SPLM promptly replied to Dr Khalid (Yaqi) through a letter dated 4 November, 1985.

In this reply, the SPLM once again reiterated its solidarity with the alliance but expressly objected to sending a delegation to Khartoum on account of the fact that the Transitional Military Council lacks good faith and consistently maintained a posture of hostility towards the SPLA-SPLM.

On the other hand, it was pointed out in the letter that the National Alliance for National Salvation is in no position to guarantee the security of any SPLA delegation for the simple reason that the alliance does not exercise control over any of the security organs of the state. The SPLA-SPLM nevertheless stated in that letter that it still expected a delegation from the alliance.

It is the movement's sincere belief that only the SPLA could provide the necessary safeguards to ensure the security of its delegation in Khartoum and that an SPLA delegation could go to Khartoum only on the one condition that the SPLA sends a military detachment [to] march into Khartoum in peace. Consequently, for an SPLA-SPLM delegation to go to Khartoum, it would be necessary that an SPLA military detachment be in Khartoum beforehand to provide security for the delegation. The preparation of such a military detachment is now under way.

And here now is the full text of the SPLA letter of reply to the president of the Council of the National Alliance for National Salvation, Dr Khalid (Yaqi), which was dated November 1985:

SPLM-SPLA General Head quarters, 4 November 1985

Dr Khalid (Yaqi), president, Council of the National Alliance for National Salvation, Khartoum

Dear Mr President:

Col Dr John Garang is currently in Upper Nile. However, the contents of your letter of 26 October 1985 have been communicated to him in full and he has directed me to communicate the following response to the alliance:

1. The SPLA-SPLM appreciates the difficulties the alliance may face in composing and sending a delegation to the SPLM-SPLA. We would readily have concurred with you and sent a delegation to Khartoum but for our experiences with the worth of security guaranteed by the TMC. As you may recall, the TMC sent militia forces of the late 'Abdallah Chuol to attack Lieutenant Colonel William (Nyuan) last June when the latter had gone to release prisoners of war in Nasir.

Again when Major Dr Yak Majer Deng went to Nasir to deliver our reply to Dr al-Jazuli's letter, the TMC fabricated the incredible story that the SPLA had obstructed transport of the letter to Khartoum. If there were dangers, the letter would have not been delivered in the first place. Again, on 25 and 26 September the TMC alleged that Col Dr John Garang was on standby in some foreign capital waiting to fly into Khartoum as leader of an alleged military coup there, while in fact the chairman was in Upper Nile during that time.

Again, recently, after the cease-fire was in effect, the TMC attacked our position in Ulang using steamers and F-5 jet fighters and unashamedly claimed that these attacks were by what they called Anya Nya II, when it is indisputable that if at all there is Anya Nya II, they cannot possibly have steamers and jet fighters. From these incidents it is clear that the TMC can create an insecurity situation to sabotage the mission of an SPLA-SPLM delegation to Khartoum. The SPLM-SPLA, therefore, still looks

forward to receiving a delegation of the alliance on mutual territory convenient to and agreed to by both sides.

2. In addition, Mr President, the National Alliance, not withstanding our solidarity with and trust in them, has not any control over the security organs in the country, that is, the army, police, national security, etcetera, and even if the alliance wanted to extend all satisfactory guarantees to an SPLM-SPLA delegation in Khartoum, this would be untenable since you cannot offer something which you do not have. The TMC is already harassing members of the alliance. How much less secure would an SPLM-SPLA delegation be in Khartoum?

3. On the other hand, if the National Alliance can prevail on the Transitional Military Council to accept not to attack our forces, we can explore the possibility of an SPLA detachment marching to Khartoum in peace and in that event, the SPLM-SPLA would be prepared to have a delegation in Khartoum.

4. With regard to the cease-fire it is regrettable that the TMC chose to ignore it altogether. In point of fact, the attacks on our positions by the TMC by land, air, and river were more ferocious during the cease-fire period than at any other time before. You, yourselves, heard the prime minister in an interview in London arrogantly saying that these operations, meaning those that occurred during the cease-fire, were necessary and justified. We are also reliably informed that some TMC members, that is, General Mirghani and company, have already rejected the cease-fire and are agitating instead for what they call total military victory, while others have taken a compromise position that they will restart the cease-fire only after they dry season offensive has sufficiently weakened the SPLA so that they, that is, the TMC, talk from a position of strength. So, Mr President, the problem of the cease-fire lies not with the SPLA but with the TMC in Khartoum. We must, of course, defend ourselves in all ways and means available to use in the face of this TMC war hysteria.

5. Once again, Mr President, we assure you of our commitment to dialogue, peace, and establishing and building a new Sudan — a new Sudan of Sudanese nationalism, democracy, progress, and equality to and for all, no matter our ethnicity, religion, or any other form of localism. Such a course is the only objective and viable way out. Otherwise, this great country will continue to explode and disintegrate into chaos under our very eyes. Again the choice is ours.

Thank you, and greetings and regards to all in the alliance.

Mr President, Col Dr John Garang asked me to communicate to you verbatim the response to your letter in the above five points.

Yours sincerely in the struggle, Capt (Deng Alot Kuol), director, office of the chairman and commander-in-chief of SPLM-SPLA

That was the full text of the SPLA's letter to the president of the Council of the National Alliance for National Salvation, dated 4 November, 1985. From the foregoing letter it is crystal-clear that the SPLA-SPLM has never hinted in any way that it would send a delegation to Khartoum or to Madani the way the Transitional Military Council claims. Having laid the bare facts in front

of the Sudanese people, the SPLA now feels that it is incumbent upon the Transitional Military Council to render an explanation as to where it obtained the information that the SPLA was coming to Khartoum.

As for the conference of the Trade Union Alliance currently in progress at Wad Madani, the SPLA-SPLM acknowledges and appreciates the invitation extended to it in this regard, but regrets to say it is virtually impossible for it to attend the conference unless it is able to make its own security arrangements for its delegation.

TMC Member on Readiness To Send Envoys to SPLM

*EA250954 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Major General James Loro, member of the Transitional Military Council and president of the High Executive Council for the southern region, has stressed that the establishment of peace in the region is the foremost priority of his government. He said that he adds his voice to others in inviting Colonel John Garang to a dialogue for the sake of removing obstacles that impede the path to the establishment of peace.

At a ceremony held yesterday in Wau Town, Maj Gen Loro expressed his government's readiness to send envoys to exchange views on this with leaders of the SPLM. He also praised the decision revoking Republican Order Number 1 and described it as a big step toward the restoration of the legitimacy of the region's autonomy. He said this legitimacy is guaranteed by the constitution of the transitional period. His excellency called on citizens to stand shoulder-to-shoulder in working for the establishment of peace.

Bahr al-Ghazal Governor Says Situation 'Normal'

JN231123 Khartoum SUNA in English 1115 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 23 (SUNA) — Military Governor of Bahr al-Ghazal Administrative Area Brigadier Albino Akol has described the security situation in the area as "normal" despite the presence of "huge numbers" of SPLA (Sudanese People's Liberation Army) troops. In a press conference he held in Wau (southern Sudan) yesterday Akol pointed to the outspread of bandits in the area. He further stressed that holding the elections in the area depends on the upcoming constitutional conference, pointing out that citizens in the area favor the unification of the current three regions into one region.

Detainees Call Off Hunger Strike 23 Nov

JN231433 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Nov (SUNA) — Detainees held in preventive custody in Cooper Prison in Khartoum for participating in the recent incidents called off their hunger strike today in response to the prison officials' appeal and instructions. It is to be noted that the detainees began their hunger strike in the middle of last week to protest their detention without trial throughout this period.

TUNISIA

'Source' Denies Hijacker Issued Tunisian Passport

LD241743 Kuwait KUNA in English 1646 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Tunis, Nov 24 (KUNA) — No Tunisian passport was issued by the security department in the name of Amor Marzuki who is said to be among the hijackers of the Egyptian plane currently parked at the Maltese airport of Valletta a well-informed source at the Interior Ministry said Sunday. The source told journalists that if a Tunisian passport was used in this name then it was surely a "fake."

The Egyptian Boeing plane was skyjacked while on a routine Athens-Cairo flight and commandeered to the Valletta port last night. Seven victims were so far killed in the affair including one of the hijackers and four security men on board the plane.

UGTT Provisional Coordination Council Formed

*LD221457 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Text] A large trade unionist meeting took place at the Labor Exchange yesterday evening, attended by representatives of the provisional trade unionist organizations of the General Union of Tunisian Workers [UGTT]. The meeting, described as a trade unionist rectification and salvation conference, resulted in the establishment of a provisional national coordination council to tackle a number of trade unionist matters, particularly preparation for the UGTT rectification conference.

The final statement of the meeting spoke of the excessiveness and violations committed by the UGTT leadership against the UGTT itself and against the homeland. The leadership has trodden on the UGTT's charter and legitimacy and adopted a negative attitude toward the homeland. The statement highlighted the grass-roots loss of trust in the UGTT leadership.

The statement declared the categorical and irrevocable rejection of Habib Achour from the UGTT organization and all its functions and its firm resistance to anyone that is tempted to deal with him.

This declaration received prolonged applause and chants for the long life of Habib Bourguiba and ended with a revolutionary chant.

The statement affirmed that the members of the provisional bodies of the UGTT's regional branches throughout the republic adhere to the UGTT as a national achievement that all should work to safeguard and restore to the right course. They also reiterated their determination to rectify the UGTT's structure within a framework of legitimacy and on a democratic basis. They expressed their full readiness to initiate a dialogue with all people that have sincere intentions in order to create a favorable basis for the holding of an extraordinary rectification conference based on sincerity and democracy away from all pressures, outbidding, and political considerations.

The statement also announced the creation of the National Coordination Council, the task of which will be to coordinate between the regional trade unions and provisional trade unionist bodies within a framework of consultation and dialogue with all the true trade unionists that have sincere intentions.

In conclusion, the conferees expressed to the first worker, the builder of new Tunisia and the protector of national unity, the supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, their best wishes, thanking him for his constant care for his worker sons, as clearly manifested recently by the formation of a special Ministry of Labor within his popular government of Mohamed Mzali.

The Provisional National Coordination Council shall consist of: (Abdelkarim Bensalim) as spokesman; ('Ali Machaal), in charge of the regions; (Abdelsattar Sinnawi), in charge of organizations; (Hedi Mouhah), in charge of by-laws and administration; and (Hamid Dabbabi), rapporteur and in charge of information.

Opposition Parties State Support for UGTT, Achour
LD222306 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1645 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Tunis, 22 Nov (KUNA) — Six Tunisian opposition parties today announced in Tunis "their stand on the side of legitimacy and the independence of the decision within the Tunisian General Labor Federation [UGTT], which alone has the right to handle its internal issues in accordance with its laws and the wishes of its members, within the framework of its legitimate structures," while they consider the decision by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali to enact a new law for pluralist parties in the country as "a positive step and much appreciated." The six opposition parties — the Islamic Tendency Movement; The Movement of Social Democrats [MDS]; the Tunisian Communist Party; the Popular Unity Movement [MUP]; the Popular Unity Party, which is an offshoot of the MUP and is led by Tunisian politician Ahmed Ben Salah, who lives in exile; and the Progress Socialist Grouping — have demanded "that an end be put to the house arrest imposed on Habib Achour, the UGTT secretary general, since it is contrary to law and legitimacy, and making the problems into personal issues does not help find solutions."

At a collective news conference held at the MDS headquarters the six parties considered "that democracy is indivisible and does not consist only of textbooks and slogans, but is fundamentally a practise based on respect for public and individual freedom." These parties condemned what they describe as "a number of measures and practises that affect democratic gains, such as the raid on the MUP headquarters and the arrest of a number of its members; the trial of the Progressive Socialist Grouping;

harassing activists in the various political movements and threatening their livelihood; violating the freedom of the press and the constant confiscation of newspapers; and transgressing individual freedom — such as going further than necessary in enforcing Circular 108, which forbids employed women and female students from wearing Islamic clothes and all that followed, such as depriving a group of Islamic [women] activists of their right to education and employment."

The six Tunisian opposition parties have demanded "that the labor organization be left alone; that the social situation be tackled by taking into consideration the interests of the widest popular factions, not blaming one faction rather than the other for the burden of the economic crisis; that an end be put to the information media serving the interests of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party alone, thus imposing its control on public life and all professional establishments and organizations; that the political atmosphere be cleared; that all political and social sides be involved in debating national issues and drawing up development options; and that care be taken in preserving the country's independence and moving away from dependency and the policy of axes." These parties have also asked the government to: "reconsider its policy and behavior," while at the same time they called "on all the democratic forces and the national public opinion to be aware of the seriousness of the situation and to stand on the side of legitimacy and prevent establishments being trampled on."

Algerian Foreign Minister Meets With Officials
LD241322 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba received Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim, Algerian foreign minister and envoy of President Chadli Bendjedid to President Bourguiba. The meeting was attended by Mohamad Mzali; Mansur Skhiri; Noureddine Hached, minister of labour; Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state to the Foreign Minister; and Messaoud Ait Chala, ambassador of Algeria to Tunisia. Dr Ibrahim had arrived in Tunisia earlier today aboard a special plane. He was received yesterday by President Chadli Bendjedid before leaving for Tunisia.

Mohamed Mzali, premier and minister of interior, had talks with Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim in the presence of Mansur Skhiri; Hedi Bacouche, director of the Socialist Desturi Party; El-Mezri Chekir, minister for the civil service and administrative reform; Noureddine Halved, minister of labour; Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state to the foreign minister, and Messaoud Ait Chala, ambassador of Algeria to Tunisia.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu, DPRK Vice President Travel to Bale Region
EA251005 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
 1700 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has said that we are in no doubt that our country, which is endowed with great natural resources, will become one of Africa's industrial centers thanks to the support given by the DPRK and other friendly socialist countries which have supported the objectives of our great revolution and made the necessary sacrifice. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary general, provisional military administrative council chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, said this in a speech he made at the Yekatit 25th Institute of Peasant Associations in Arsi Region. He was handing out certificates giving legal status to 5 of the associations formed by peasants in 18 villages of Arsi region. He did this while en route to Goba town in Bale Region with Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party [WPK] Central Committee and DPRK vice president, following his visit to various institutions.

In his speech our comrade revolutionary leader said that the overall plan formulated by our party allows each region to carry out research on its most effective crop and to concentrate on production of that crop. Therefore, there is no reason why Arsi region should not become a breadbasket in the future because of its high wheat production. The comrade secretary general revealed the results of research into our natural resources, such as minerals, energy, and rivers which we can exploit with the support and assistance of the DPRK and other friendly socialist countries.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, for his part, expressed gratitude and appreciation for the hospitality which has been accorded to him by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and the Ethiopian working people since his arrival in Ethiopia.

Earlier Comrade Seleshi Mengesha, WPE Central Committee member and first secretary of the WPE committee for Arsi region, presented a general report about the region. Comrade Kifle Beynhe, deputy manager of the institute, briefed them on its work. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam was given a warm welcome when he arrived in Arsi and Bale.

WPE Official Views Meeting With CPSU's Ponomarev
LD241502 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
 1700 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Legese Asfaw has said that the support and assistance given by the CPSU and the Soviet people to the growth and strength of our revolution and to the containment of problems caused by protracted drought is immense. It accords with the strong solidarity they have with revolutionary Ethiopia. Comrade Legese Asfaw, WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, said this in

a speech he made when he and his high-powered delegation met high-ranking Soviet party officials to discuss bilateral relations and cooperation.

The two sides said that the recent visit to the USSR by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council] chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, and the talks he held with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders had strengthened relations between the two countries.

The delegation headed by Comrade Legese was briefed on the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, the process for eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and the safeguarding of peace and detente. The two sides agreed that the cooperation between the CPSU and the WPE should be strengthened in all fields.

Present during the meeting were Comrade Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade (?Razmovskiy), head of the organizational affairs department of the CPSU Central Committee.

KENYA

Uganda Talks Not Resumed; Museveni Unavailable
EA221157 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Nov 85 p 1

[Chris Musyoka report: "President Asks NRA To Release Aircraft"]

[Excerpt] The president has been chairing negotiations in Nairobi between representatives of the NRA [National Resistance Army] and the Uganda Military Council seeking a peaceful solution to the power struggle in that country. President Moi expressed the hope that the two groups would agree on the issues they had discussed so that the talks could be concluded successfully.

The negotiations, scheduled to have resumed yesterday, did not materialise and might not take place until next week, a spokesman at the Uganda Embassy in Nairobi told the *NATION*.

The spokesman said that the interim chairman of the National Resistance Movement, Mr Yoweri Museveni, had sent a message saying he would not be available in Nairobi until either Monday or Tuesday next week [25-26 November].

The spokesman said the technical military committee continued with its meeting and was working out how to constitute the army. The official spokesman of the National Resistance Movement, Dr S.B.M. Kisekka, confirmed that the plenary could not be held in the absence of their leader. The committees had also not concluded their deliberations, he added.

UGANDA

Defense Chief Urges Troops To Refrain From Looting

EA232039 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] The chief of the defense forces, Lieutenant General Basilio Olara Okello, has urged soldiers to cooperate with civilians, especially religious leaders. The chief of the defense forces was addressing troops in Mpigi District this afternoon.

The Army chief, who was met by the auxiliary bishop of Kampala, the Right Reverend (Sikamanya), and the operational commander, Major (Tiendo), once again advises soldiers to respect their uniform and do what they are supposed to do. He urged them to refrain from all acts of lawlessnesslike-looting. Before the address, the troops observed a 1-minute silence in remembrance of the commander of the Western Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel James Tibamuleke, who was killed in an exchange of fire when the National Resistance Army attacked Masaka barracks early this week.

Defense Minister Says Government Seeks Peace With NRA

EA241729 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Colonel Wilson Gad Toko, has called on all Ugandans to respect peace and unity. The vice chairman, who was speaking at the anniversary celebrations of the birth of prophet Muhammad at old Kampala mosque, observed that the country has been hit hard for a long period of time due to lack of unity and peace among the people of Uganda. Our dignity as Ugandans can only be restored if we respect peace and unity in our hearts and in our deeds, Col Toko declared. He said it is through the correct teachings of religious leaders that will enable the people of Uganda to follow a correct path to peace and unity. He reiterated the government's continuous commitment to restore peace and unity and to halt any further bloodshed in the country.

Col Toko expressed deep concern about the suffering being inflicted on the people claimed to be under NRA. He said as a result of the NRA activities in the affected areas, people have no access to social services like banking, medical services, education, and transport. He said it is difficult for people to understand the constant refusal of NRA to come to understanding with the Military Council so that peace can reign in the country once described as the pearl of Africa.

The vice chairman told the congregation that in spite of the open and direct provocations by the NRA, the Military Council is determined to show with reconciliation that peace is the key to survival, development, freedom, and freedom to the people of Uganda. He said that the government delegation for peace is still in Nairobi trying to reach an understanding with NRA despite frustration caused by the absence of NRA leader, Mr Yoweri Museveni.

Peace Accord May Not Be Initialled 'This Week'

EA222009 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 22 Nov 85

[News commentary prepared by the public relations section of the Ugandan Military Council]

[Text] The Uganda Government delegation to the peace talks in Nairobi left Kampala on Monday this week fully prepared to bring the peace talks to a successful conclusion without any further delay. According to the newspapers published today, the long-awaited conclusion of these talks may not be initialled this week, as expected by the millions of Ugandans and the peace-lovers all over the world. The major reason for the delay is the absence of Mr Yoweri Museveni in Nairobi during this crucial week.

It is further indicated that the chairman of the peace talks, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, has been upset by the absence of the NRA [National Resistance Army] leader.

Any delay in the conclusion of the peace talks is causing untold suffering to millions of Ugandans who only wish to see peace return to the country at the earliest possible time.

Reports reaching Kampala from Masaka and other parts of the western region reveal a lot of suffering being inflicted on the innocent citizens on the allegations of being members of some groups that sought an earlier understanding with the Military Council. Even then the victims are treated differently on tribal basis. Those who might have read the last *SUNDAY NATION* newspaper must have noted reports of torture on innocent Ugandans by the NRA in the areas it operates in, as exposed by the front page photographs.

The position of the Military Council has all along been that of total commitment to the peace process by negotiation. The Military Council endorses the fresh appeal by President Moi of Kenya, as chairman of the peace talks, for a cease-fire by all fighting forces, and the Council wishes to assure the people of Uganda that the Uganda Government delegation will spare no effort to negotiate until peace is attained.

NRA Urged To Release Hijacked Aircraft, Passengers

EA242128 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is 2 weeks today when the NRA hijacked a Uganda airlines Fokker friendship plane carrying over 40 passengers and crew on a domestic flight to Arua and forced it to land in Kasese. The Military Council and the government highly condemned this act of terrorism and demanded that the aircraft be released together with the passengers and crew members forthwith. Air piracy and hijacking, in particular, is condemned by all civilized governments in the world where it is treated as criminal act and in most cases punishable by death. The NRA claimed responsibility through its external coordinator, Dr Kisekka in Nairobi.

Several appeals to NRM-NRA to release the plane together with the passengers and crew members have so far fallen on deaf ears. The government has made its position very clear on the (?matter) that being the initiator of the peace process for Uganda through negotiated settlement it is reluctant to engage in armed conflict to recover the plane and the passengers aboard because this would result in more suffering and bloodshed of innocent Ugandans.

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, who is the chairman of the peace talks, had issued a fresh appeal at the end of last week calling on the NRM to release the plane through Nairobi for hand over to Uganda Government in Kampala. The plight of innocent civilian passengers and the crew is not known to their relatives and friends and the suffering of the passengers who were travelling on private business is actually uncalled for. The Government of Uganda, therefore, calls on the NRA to respond positively to the appeal and the release the aircraft together with the passengers and crew to demonstrate the seriousness on their part towards peace we are currently negotiating in Nairobi.

Government Official Killed by Gunmen Near Kampala

*EA221843 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 21 Nov 85*

[Text] Engineer Edward (Lutwama Setalla) of the Ministry of Local Government has been shot dead by a gunman at Mbuya near Kampala. As Eng (Setalla) wished to be buried at his home in Masaka and his beloved wife, Mrs Mary (Setalla) and three of the deceased's children as well as many of his friends, relatives, and contemporaries are stranded in Masaka or elsewhere in Uganda, it has been decided that the body of the deceased be preserved for at least 2 weeks with effect from 18 November 1985. After 2 weeks, if nothing will have happened to allow burial to take place in Masaka, then a decision will be taken as to when and where temporary burial will take place.

NRA's 'Gross Violation' of Human Rights Reported

*EA242136 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Reports reaching Kampala from Masaka and Mbarara have revealed gross violation of human rights by the NRA in the areas in which it operates. Narrating their ordeal to the Military Council spokesman some people who managed to reach Kampala over this weekend outlined numerous malpractices by the NRA.

One of them, a parent, expressed great sorrow over the manner in which school children are forced into the NRA forces without either the knowledge of consent of their parents. The parents blamed the failure to conduct primary leaving and ordinary level examinations in the western region this year squarely on the NRA leadership. He disclosed how the students who could not continue their studies at Makerere University are grieved as they were hunted and forced into the NRA. Another parent, who said he was a farmer, complained of how he and his fellow farmers are deprived of their farm products such as coffee, beans and livestock which were ready for marketing and were robbed by the NRA without compensation.

The spokesman of the Military Council was told of loss of numerous lives due to lack of drugs and arbitrary killing. All social services like banking, transportation and health have been confirmed to have totally collapsed, which has brought a lot of misery to the entire population in the area in which the NRA operates.

The spokesman, in reply, expressed total disappointment over the situation and appealed to the NRA to show cooperation with the government so that the situation may be improved. He further said that despite areas of dispute that may exist between the NRM and the Military Council, the people of Uganda have a right to enjoy their fundamental human rights without hindrance and this should be paramount.

The Military Council has all along been committed to end all armed conflict throughout the country to relieve Ugandans of such untold suffering and the NRA should accept the offer of peaceful settlement.

Tribalism, Torture Deplored

*EA221843 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Text] A spokesman of the Military Council has deplored the harassment and torture meted out to people in Masaka and Rakai by the NRM-NRA [National Resistance Movement-National Resistance Army] on the pretext that they are supporters of the Federal Democratic Movement, Fedemu. He stressed that the political persecution and atrocities committed by the NRM-NRA against innocent people in Masaka have introduced an unfortunate element of tribalism.

According to reports from the areas more than 200 people who were arrested by the NRA are undergoing torture, and those identified as Baganda are starved and mistreated. It is feared that others might lose their lives, while the Banyankole are given better treatment.

The spokesman said the NRM-NRA leader, Mr Yoweri Museveni, seems to have forgotten the fact that he waged his guerrilla war in Buganda and the Baganda have fed him and his troops for the last 5 years. The spokesman pointed out that after the military coup of 27 July 1985, the Military Council announced total amnesty to all fighting groups who were willing to participate in the peace process. For those fighting groups and those who returned from exile in response to the Military Council's call, it is no longer a crime to belong or to support such groups by any person in Uganda.

It is, therefore, regrettable that whereas the NRA-NRM is currently participating in the peace process it should not at the same time deny Ugandans of their basic human rights of freedom of association and the freedom to hold political opinions of their choice.

The government is fully aware that there are Ugandans who support the NRM-NRA and are sympathetic to that movement's intentions, but nothing has been done to persecute such persons.

It is ridiculous that the NRM-NRA should engage itself in an all-out onslaught with atrocities to civilians while the whole country is anxiously waiting for a memorandum of understanding to be signed between the NRM-NRA on the one hand, and the Uganda Government on the other.

This week, Kenyan newspapers the *SUNDAY NATION* and the *DAILY NATION* published photographs and reports of torture and kangaroo court trials administered by the NRA in the areas they claim to be under their control. And yet that is the army which the NRM-NRA leader Yoweri Museveni claims to be highly disciplined and the best qualified to form the nucleus of the new national army for Uganda. Finally, the spokesman urged the leadership of the NRM-NRA to heed the country-wide call for an immediate ceasefire and bring an end to hostilities.

Hospital Looted, Aid Obstructed

EA231905 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] The Military Council has expressed gratitude to the UN Childrens Fund, UNICEF, for the assistance it is giving to Uganda to promote the conditions of living for her people. This follows yesterday's announcement by UNICEF that it had dispatched 3 lorries carrying 15 tons of drugs aid for distribution to more than 200 government and missionary hospitals, health centers, maternities, dispensaries in northern and eastern Uganda. A similar exercise is expected to take place in southern regions in the coming weeks. It was further announced that more than 42 tons of drugs are now available in the Ministry of Health Central Medical Stores in Entebbe awaiting distribution to other districts.

In a press release issued in Kampala today, a spokesman of the Military Council regretted that consignments might not reach Masaka and western Uganda due to the blockading of roads by the NRA [National Resistance Army]. The road blockade has also rendered a large number of schoolchildren homeless as the schools come to a close and these young boys and girls cannot rejoin their parents.

The spokesman further disclosed that the information reaching the Council indicates that NRA forces have even gone to the extent of looting Masaka hospital clean of beds, mattresses, sheets, and equipment. In addition, there are also reports of political persecution of supporters of DP [Democratic Party], UPC [Uganda People's Congress], CP [not further identified], UPM [Uganda People's Movement] and all groups that participated in the formation of the Military Council and a broad-based government.

The spokesman appealed to the NRA forces and supporters to refrain from any acts of torture they are subjecting to the millions of innocent Ugandans in these areas. The spokesman reminded the NRA of that fact that the peace talks are in progress and should positively respond to the fresh appeal by President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya for an immediate and genuine cease-fire.

The spokesman concluded by reminding that NRA that if they are struggling for power, they cannot live in an empty land and must, therefore, spare the lives of the people they want to rule.

Head of State Departs for Zaire Festivities

EA242257 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has left for Kinshasa, Zaire, to attend the 20th anniversary of President Mobutu's accession to power. He is accompanied by the minister of transport, Mr Edward Asiyo; the Zairean ambassador to Uganda, Mr (Mbajira); and some senior government officials.

They were seen off at Entebbe International Airport by the vice-chairman of the Military Council and defense minister, Col Toko; Prime Minister Abraham Waligo; the chief of the defense forces, Lieutenant Colonel Bazilio Olara Okello; ministers; and senior government officials.

BURUNDI

Broadcast Cooperation Agreement Signed With USSR *AB231750 Dakar PANA in French 1044 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Bujumbura, 23 Nov (ABP-BUR/PANA) — A cooperation agreement was signed between the Burundi national radio and television service and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting in Bujumbura on Friday, 22 November, by the Burundian minister of information, Benoit Muyebe, and the USSR ambassador to Burundi, Valeriy Levikov.

The cooperation agreement, which covers exchange of educational, scientific, and cultural programs, as well as films, completes the one already signed between the two countries on the exchange of radio programs.

Burundi and the USSR signed a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement in October 1964, it is recalled.

CHAD

Habre Leaves for Zaire Festivities; To Hold Talks *AB241151 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] The president of the republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre, left for Zaire this morning to participate in the festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the coming to power of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

The president is accompanied by several government personalities including (Ouang Monching Homsala), minister counselor; (Moumin Amidi Togba), first vice chairman of the National Consultative Committee; Eassire Koumakoy, member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution; (Roger Valoundega Milanro), adviser to the president of the republic in charge of military cooperation; (Kamir Stogoe), press director at the Presidency; and Abderrhamane Narr, director of state protocol. The national press is represented by an important delegation. It is to be noted that alongside the festivities, the Chadian head of state will hold talks with a certain number of his counterparts who are also participating in the ceremonies in Kinshasa. Obviously, the talks will center on the development of the situation in Chad. On this occasion, the president of the republic, whose government has recently recorded numerous successes both on the internal and foreign levels in his policy of national reconciliation, will not fail to inform his partners of his determination to succeed in his mission — that of achieving total and complete national reconciliation.

Another aspect of his discussions will be to inform his partners in Kinshasa of the situation prevailing in Chad. President Hissein Habre has been repeating that the Chadian drama was caused by Libya, which maintains, trains, and finances destabilization in Chad. It is therefore Libya that is the determining factor in an eventual solution to the Chadian crisis.

Opposition Movement Rallies to Habre Government *AB242220 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] We have just received a dispatch from the prefect of Logone Oriental, (Paul Nzamdoungui): After recalling the open-handed policy of President Hissein Habre and the sustained efforts of the government of the Third Republic, the prefect informs us that the People's Force Commandos of Justice, which is led by (Djimadoun Kossodok), share the same objectives. The latter, who has heard the solemn appeal for peace made by the president of the republic at Tandjile, has reaffirmed his support for the policy of unity of the government of the Third Republic. This opposition movement adds that it is prepared to fight for peace and hopes that the government and the Central Committee of the People's Force Commandos of Justice will unite in their effort toward the achievement of a true national reconciliation. The movement says it is faithful to patriotic, nationalist, and peace objectives and urgently appeals to all Chadians, both at home and abroad, to rally round President Hissein Habre in the defense of the fatherland, which is threatened by foreign powers.

CONGO

Labor Party Central Committee Reshuffled *AB221751 Paris AFP in French 1443 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 Nov (AFP) — A change to be carried out within the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT — sole Congolese party) has been announced Thursday evening in Brazzaville at the end of the third session of the Central Committee, which had been meeting since 11 November.

According to observers, this restructuring of the party should be followed by a cabinet reshuffle. According to the final communiqué, the Central Committee has recommended to adapt "the standard of living within the institutions to the economic situation prevailing in the country." "It is essential to reconsider all the structures of the institutions and follow a policy of cuts at the party level as well as at the state level," the communiqué added.

Under the terms of these resolutions, 2 of the 11 departments that composed the Secretariat of the Central Committee — that of management and economic activities and that of the school of higher education of the party — have therefore been eliminated. The latter becomes from now on a department included in the Department of Ideology and Political Training. The tasks of the former Department of Management and Economic Activities will be performed by a department attached to the Department of Planning and Economy, the communiqué said.

Jean-Jacques Nicolas Mvouenze, secretary of the Central Committee in charge of the press, propaganda, and information, and Clement Mierassa, secretary in charge of management and economic activities, are leaving the party Executive Committee. The former is replaced by the former director of the school of higher education of the party, Mr Jean-Francois Obembe.

Finally, the secretary in charge of the youth union wing of the Congolese Socialist Party in being replaced by Gabriel Obamapounou.

The Central Committee, which is composed of 75 members, has, on the other hand, hailed the "peace initiatives" taken by Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and expressed satisfaction over the Geneva summit, while pointing out the limitations of such meetings.

GABON

President Receives Tunisian Foreign Minister

AB231138 Libreville Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] The head of state yesterday received in audience at the Renovation Palace Mr Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Tunisia's foreign minister, who delivered a message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to him. Earlier the Tunisian minister was received by Leon Mebiane, prime minister and head of the government. Caid es-Sebsi is expected to travel to Port Gentil today.

Exchange Agreement Signed

AB231148 Paris AFP in English 1021 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Libreville, Nov 23 (AFP) — Tunisia today signed a technical, scientific, and cultural exchange agreement with the West-Central African state of Gabon, Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi said here in the Gabonese capital.

Mr es-Sebsi, the first top-level Tunisian official to visit Gabon, said the agreement was aimed at creating a joint Tunisian-Gabonese Trade Commission. He stressed that Tunisia could supply highly-trained managerial staff to work abroad.

The agreement reflected Tunisia's desire to seek new international links in view of coming changes in the European Economic Community (EEC), he added. The admission next January 1 of Spain and Portugal to the EEC is expected to deprive Tunisia and other North African states of a large slice of their export markets in the community.

Both Gabon, which is a major oil producer, and Tunisia are former French colonies.

ZAIRE

Foreign Officials Arrive for National Day, Talks

U.S. Delegate Arrives

AB221734 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1025 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Nov (AZAP) — Miss Maureen Reagan, the special consultant to the chairman of the National Republican Committee on Women's Affairs, and founder and current chairman of the Republican Party's Women's League for Political

Action, arrived in Kinshasa on Thursday at the head of a 19-member delegation to represent the United States at the commemorative ceremonies of the 20 anniversary of the Second Republic scheduled for 24 November 1985.

Miss Reagan, the eldest daughter of the U.S. President, represented her country at the United Nations Conference on Women's Decade held in Nairobi and also took part in the conference of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Geneva.

She was welcomed on arrival at the Ndjili International Airport by Citizen Nsoki Fuantu Eyenga, the state commissioner for women and social affairs, Citizen Nkoy Mafuta, the deputy governor of Kinshasa and Mr Brandon Grove, the U.S. ambassador to Zaire.

FRG Minister for Day, Meeting

AB221746 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1150 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Nov (AZAP) — The West German minister of state for foreign affairs [title as received], Mr Jurgen Noltermann, arrived in Kinshasa on Friday on his way back from Boma, to represent his country at the festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic. The West German statesman will also use the opportunity of his visit to Kinshasa to lead his country's delegation to the sessions of the great German-Zairian Joint Commission scheduled to begin on Saturday. He was met at Ndjili Airport by Citizen Mabolia Inengo Tra Bwato and Citizen Illofa, who are respectively Zaire's ambassador to West Germany and the head of the Protocol and Welcoming Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. The FRG ambassador to Zaire was also present.

Italian Delegation Arrives

AB221706 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0859 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Nov (AZAP) — An 11-member Italian delegation led by Raffaelli Mario, undersecretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Kinshasa on Thursday to take part, during 21-23 November, in the deliberations of the Zairian-Italian Grand Joint Commission and in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic.

Questioned by AZAP, Mr Raffaelli stated that Zaire is a country with which Italy has relations, especially in the economic and cultural fields. He then pointed out that the Kinshasa meeting will enable him to take stock of the cooperation between the two countries in order to consider further initiatives. The Italian delegation was welcomed at Ndjili Airport by Citizen Nyiwa Mobutu and Amgdeo Farinelli Vittorio, respectively secretary of state for international cooperation and Italian ambassador to Zaire.

Romanian Official, Delegation

AB231925 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1530 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 Nov (AZAP) — Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Kin-

sahsa on Saturday from Bucharest via Brazzaville to represent his country at the festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic.

The Romanian vice president is accompanied by Petre Tanasie, director of Africa Department at the Romanian Foreign Ministry. The delegation was met at Beach Ngobila by Bo-Boliko Lokonga, second vice chairman of the MPR Central Committee.

Guinean Minister, Spanish Official

AB231930 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1552 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 Nov (AZAP) — Captain Facine Toure, foreign minister of the Republic of Guinea, arrived in Kinshasa on Saturday through Beach Ngobila at the head of an important delegation appointed by President Lansana Conte to participate in the festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic.

The Guinean foreign minister told AZAP that he is here to join the Zairian people in celebrating this important event. He added that he is happy to be back in Zaire, a country where he once lived, and where he has many friends.

Facine Toure seized the occasion to announce the holding in Conakry on 4 December of the Zaire-Guinea Joint Commission, which will seek ways to revitalize the cooperation existing between the two countries.

The Guinean statesman was welcomed on arrival at Beach Ngobila by the secretary of state for planning, Kasereka Kasai.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Congress Committee on Foreign Affairs of Spain, Manuel Medi, also arrived in Kinshasa this afternoon to represent the Spanish state at the festivities of the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic.

Rwandan President Comments

AB240850 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1824 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 Nov (AZAP) — Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana has stated that the 20 years of the Second Republic should be appreciated as compared to the disorder and troubles that the Zairian people lived through from 1960 to 1965. In these 20 years Marshal Mobutu has succeeded in restoring peace and unity and engaging his people in development in unity and peace. This is an incontestable testimony of his success in carrying out the task entrusted him by the people. This statement was made by the Rwandan head of state on his arrival in Kinshasa, where he will take part in the festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic in Zaire.

AZAP Lists Arrivals

[Editorial Report] Kinshasa AZAP in French at 0800 GMT on 24 November, in its "Revue des Principales Nouvelles" — summary of the major news reports for Saturday, 23 November — transmits a 450-word report listing the foreign guests who

have arrived in Zaire to take part in the festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic.

The report says "presidents Abdou Diouf of Senegal, Andre Kolingba of the CAR, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi, and General Tito Okello of Uganda arrived on Saturday afternoon in Kinshasa." AZAP further says that "OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou arrived in Kinshasa on Saturday night from Addis Abeba."

AZAP says other guests who arrived on Saturday include President Hissein Habre of Chad, Zambian Prime Minister Kebby Mousokotwane, Equatorial Guinean Vice Prime Minister Fructuoso Mba Onana Nchama, Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso, Presidents Eyadema of Togo, Paul Biya of Cameroon, Omar Bong of Gabon, and Siwar al-Dhahab of Sudan. Other guest reported to be present are Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of Romania [title as received], and Madame Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French president. Madame Mitterrand is "accompanied by Michael Prepot [name as received], French minister of trade, handicrafts, and tourism, and Guy Penne, special adviser to the French president."

RSFSR, Moroccan Delegations

AB241120 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1038 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 Nov (AZAP) — The RSFSR minister of foreign affairs, Vladimir Vinogradov, and the Moroccan crown prince, His Highness Mole Ali, arrived in Kinshasa to participate, along with other invited guests, in the ceremonies marking the 20 years of the Second Republic. Mr Vinogradov, who is accompanied by Ivan Mukhayev, director of the African Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was met at the Ndjili Airport by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr Bokimo.

Mobutu Niwa, secretary of state for cooperation, welcomed the Moroccan crown prince.

20th Anniversary of Second Republic Celebrated

President's Press Conference

AB221339 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GM 22 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Activities to mark the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic began yesterday afternoon with an interview granted to the national press by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko on all the political, social, economic, and cultural issues concerning the daily life of the country. President Mobutu answered all of the questions put to him, even the most insidious, as well as those affecting his private life, smoothly as usual. Among the interviewers were Landulu Salakasa, president and general delegate at the ZAIRIAN PRESS AGENCY; Eselemanko Yalijanga, general director of the daily *ELIMA*; Bondosama, general director of *SALONGO*; Kitutuo Leontoa, administrator and director of information at Tele-Zaire; and Mavungu Malanda Mbongo, administrator and director of information at the Voice of Zaire.

Here are some of the statements made by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko: In my lifetime, there will be no second political party in Zaire. We are a country of order, and those who will not respect the law know what is awaiting them. The program with the IMF will continue to reinforce the international credibility of Zaire because this institution is well respected in all the international financial circles.

Detainees Granted Clemency

*AB241356 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[“Ordinance” issued by the president of the Republic on 20 november 1985 — read by announcer]

[Text] Ordinance Number 85-305 of 20 November 1985, granting collective clemency to detainees:

Considering the Constitution, especially Articles 45 and 46, and in a desire to mark the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic by a measure of clemency, the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic decrees:

Article 1. Total remission has been granted to all detainees sentenced for a crime to up to 3 years imprisonment by a court or by an ordinance and who were tried before 24 November 1985;

Article 2. A 3-year reduction in penalty is hereby granted to all persons sentenced for a crime to more than 3 years by a court or by an ordinance, and who stood trial before 24 November 1985.

Article 3. Not concerned by the remission and reduction in prison terms as provided for under Articles 1 and 2 above are:

1. All condemned fugitives or those condemned but (?absent) at the time of the signing of the present ordinance;

2. all persons condemned for murder, assassination, armed robbery, embezzlement of public funds, harm to state security, currency trafficking, association with criminals.

Article 4. The present ordinance takes effect on the date it is signed.

Issued in Kinshasa on 20 November 1985

[Signed] Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa za Banga

Mobutu Addresses Banquet

AB241328 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1032 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Address by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko at a banquet in honor of foreign heads of state and government and other guests on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic on 23 November in Kinshasa]

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 23 Nov (AZAP) — Your Excellencies, heads of state and government; ladies — with due reverence — Your Excellencies, delegates of friendly countries; ambassadors

and heads of diplomatic missions; ladies and gentlemen, fellow citizens,

On this memorable occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic, we are so happy to see such a great number of eminent heads of state and government, as well as all these delegates from friendly countries who have come from the length and breadth of our planet: Africa, Asia, America, and Europe.

Zaire succeeded in overcoming acts of aggression, destabilization attempts, and all sorts of difficulties during the last 20 years thanks to its political stability and the strong determination of its people who have never for a moment had doubts about their destiny or their future.

In a most difficult international situation, my country and its valiant people have made sustained efforts to get the country's economy out of the crisis. Though such efforts are undoubtedly laudable, the understanding shown by our partners has become a real necessity. In the present context of interstate relations, solidarity has become a sacred duty. No one has the right to be rich alone. Developing countries in particular also have the right to live like the other countries. It is no longer possible to see all the efforts of a people being engulfed by foreign debt servicing. Nowadays, foreign debts have become a cause of asphyxia for our young economies which in many regards are already fragile.

In this regard, we are happy that other voices have been heard precisely among industrial countries stigmatizing this state of affairs. We have grounds to hope that we will find among our partners enough attention and understanding so that promising prospects can open up to everyone in spite of the difficult international economic situation.

Once again, I would like to pay solemn tribute to all of Zaire's partners — from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West. Thanks to them, an active cooperation has been made possible during these past 20 years.

Your Excellencies, heads of state and government; Your Excellencies, delegates of friendly countries; comrade militants; fellow citizens,

At a time when the Zairian people joyfully and cheerfully celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic, we cannot remain indifferent to the sad fate of our brothers in southern Africa who are victims of arbitrary arrests and murders aimed at perpetuating an anachronistic and retrograde system called apartheid.

In spite of many resolutions passed by the UN Security Council and General Assembly demanding that South Africa withdraw from Namibia, it continues to forcibly maintain its presence there, thus violating international law and flouting universal conscience.

South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in this sensitive region of southern Africa. We also condemn South Africa's

repeated attacks against the neighboring African frontline states, which cause thousands of innocent victims to their peoples.

Inside South Africa itself, the loyal struggle in which the black population has been engaged for many years is continuing relentlessly. We must speed up the liberation (struggle for the just) cause of the freedom fighters because the perpetuation of the policy of apartheid, which has been condemned by the international community as a crime against humanity, is repugnant to the conscience of all peace- and justice-loving men throughout the world.

We wish to see the inhabitants of that region living in racial integration in an atmosphere of peace and justice. As far as it is concerned, Zaire will remain strongly attached to the principles and options which constitute the basis of its relations with the other countries of the world:

- relations with all countries of the world without any exception,
- commitment to Africa,
- respect of the sovereignty of other states,
- respect of commitments,
- willing disposition and fidelity to all commitments freely undertaken vis-a-vis all international organizations.

Finally, while reiterating to you my wishes of welcome to Zaire as well as my gratitude for your positive response to our invitation on this solemn occasion, I pray you to be the faithful spokesmen of the militants of the MPR, our national party, and to your respective peoples, in order to assure them of the Zairian people's determination to strengthen our good relations of cooperation.

It is with these sentiments and with all the sense of comfort that your presence among us gives us that I invite you — Your Excellencies, the heads of state and government; Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen delegates of friendly countries; ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions; ladies and gentlemen, and citizens — to raise your glass and drink a toast in the authentic Zairian manner to the health, happiness, and success of their excellencies, the heads of state and government; their charming wives, to whom I reiterate my respectful homage; and all the delegates of the friendly countries, so that solidarity and friendship among nations and peoples may live long! I thank you.

Parade Held 24 Nov

AB242045 Paris AFP in French 1902 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 24 Nov (AFP) — An impressive military parade of troops from all branches of the Armed Forces was held this

afternoon in Kinshasa in the presence of President Mobutu Sese Seko, dressed in field marshal's uniform, on the occasion celebrating the 20th anniversary of his regime.

With Field Marshal Mobutu were his counterparts from the Congo, Gabon, Cameroon, Chad, Togo, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, and the CAR. The heads of state of Senegal, Mozambique, and Burundi left Kinshasa before the ceremony, which was postponed following a violent downpour in the capital this morning.

As for Madame Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French head of state, she will leave for Paris this evening.

Earlier, the 12 African heads of state and members of other delegations (about 30 of them) had a 2-hour cruise on River Zaire and held informal discussions on issues of common interest.

Foreign Officials Begin Departing For Home

Burundi, Mozambique Presidents

AB241750 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1610 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 24 Nov (AZAP) — Presidents Jean-Baptiste Bagaza (Burundi) and Moises Samora Machel (Mozambique) left Kinshasa this afternoon for their respective countries after a 24-hour stay here which enabled them to participate in the festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic.

These distinguished guests of Zaire were seen off at the Ndjili International Airport by Citizens Kasongo Mukundji and Bokana Wondangela, president of the Legislative Council and state commissioner for agriculture and rural development respectively.

Senegal's Diouf Leaves

AB241740 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1648 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 24 Nov (AZAP) — President Abdou Diouf of Senegal left Kinshasa at 1355 [local time; 1255 GMT — FBIS] today for Dakar after a 24-hour visit to the Zairian capital, where he attended the festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic.

The Senegalese head of state, who was accompanied by his wife, was seen off at the Ndjili International Airport by Citizen Mpinga Kasenda, the first vice president of the MPR Central Committee's Bureau.

BENIN

France's Nucci Arrives for Meeting, Comments
AB220935 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
 1930 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpt] An illustrious guest arrived this afternoon in Cotonou. Mr Christian Nucci, the French minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for cooperation and development, arrived in our economic capital this afternoon and was welcomed on arrival at the Cotonou-Cadjehoun International Airport by Comrade Frederic Affo, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. Christian Nucci disclosed to our colleague [name indistinct] the main highlights of the deliberations of the joint Benin-France commission meeting which is the purpose of his visit to our country.

[Begin recording] I have not yet had time to study the documents, but I believe that I have a little knowledge of Benin and know the quality of relations between our two countries. For some time now, we have been making special efforts in the development of manpower training. Of course, we also try, in collaboration with the Beninese authorities and within the framework of cooperation between partners, to promote the establishment of the means to prepare Benin for the arrival of the year 2000 in order to ensure future Beninese generations of a fully normal life, to initiate a wider spectrum of economic activity, and also to help Benin to play its role on the international scene. Time is needed to achieve such an ambitious program. One or two joint commission sessions cannot suffice to achieve such a program. Every one of us must be up to his duty at all times. [end recording]

BURKINA

CNR Chairman Receives Ivorian Delegation
AB231335 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
 0700 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] of Burkina Faso Captain Thomas Sankara received yesterday afternoon a delegation sent by his Ivorian counterpart, Felix Houphouet-Boigny. The delegation was headed by Georges Ouagnin, director of protocol at the Presidency of the Republic of Ivory Coast. It is worth recalling that this mission falls within the framework of contacts aimed at favoring the relations of good-neighborliness existing between the people of Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast.

CEAO Youth Solidarity Week Activities Begin
AB231854 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
 1300 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Activities marking the week of solidarity between the youth of CEAO [West African Economic Community] member states began this morning at Revolution Square. They were presided over by Captain Blaise Compaore who represented the president of Burkina Faso. Present at the opening ceremony were members of the government and the diplomatic corps.

Many foreign delegations as well as delegations from workers and area Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR's], the university, and Young Pioneers are participating. The Welcome greeting was conveyed to all the foreign delegations by the chairman of the organizing committee, Lieutenant (Klimate Yen).

GHANA

Donor Nations Pledge \$517 Million for Recovery
AB210855 Accra Domestic Service in English
 0700 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Donor countries have pledged \$517 million in new commitments to Ghana in 1986. This is the outcome of the 2-day consultative group meeting on Ghana which ended in Paris yesterday. Reports say even as a preliminary indication, the amount exceeds what the World Bank had recommended to the donor countries.

From bilateral sources, Ghana is to receive nearly \$210 million as opposed to the \$146 million it received last year. Multilateral sources also pledged over \$300 million. The spokesman for the World Bank said in the calculations lower-end figures were adopted in order to ensure that figures remained realistic. Using the same strategy last year, \$415 million was expected, yet so far \$418 million has actually been received.

A communique issued at the end of the meeting noted that several bilateral donors have substantially increased their support for Ghana on account of the bold and far-reaching nature of the reform measures of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. Britain, for instance, has pledged 14 million pounds this year, twice as much as last year. Others have indicated that increases might be forthcoming in the course of 1986. The communique said members of the consultative group warmly applauded Ghana's continued progress in the economic recovery program. They noted, however, that much more remained to be done in the context of implementing the PNDC's medium-term program. The group agreed with the PNDC's proposed agenda for continued reform and observed that substantial technical and financial assistance would be needed. The group, comprising 16 bilateral and multilateral institutions, met under the chairmanship of the World Bank regional vice president for Western Africa, Mr Wilfried Thalwitz. Later at a well-attended news conference, the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, who led Ghana's delegation to the meeting, expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the meeting, although the figure requested was \$600 million. He spoke of the progress and problems associated with Ghana's recovery efforts and the determination of the PNDC to better the lot of all Ghanaians.

Secretary for Finance Returns
AB241410 Accra Domestic Service in English
 1300 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] The secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, who led Ghana's delegation to the consultative group meeting on Ghana in Paris, has returned to Accra. He told

newsmen on arrival that the survival of Ghana's economic revival will depend on effective mobilization of the country's human and material resources and not on monies pledged by donors. According to Dr Botchway, the \$570 million pledged by donors is only to provide support for government efforts. He said the success of the 2-day Paris conference is not a solution to Ghana's economic problems. It shows the level of support, understanding and approval of the country's socioeconomic programs.

The secretary said \$260 million of the \$570 million pledged will be disbursed in 1986, in addition to \$300 million of last year's commitments. He noted that 40 percent of the amount pledged in Paris was from bilateral sources while the remaining 60 percent came from the multilateral institutions as against 20 percent last year from the bilateral donor countries.

Dr Botchway said what Ghana needed was the quick disbursing medium-term aid program. He declared: We did not go to Paris as beggars, we went and discussed the framework of our medium-term program in order to get the understanding and financial commitment from the donors. Dr Botchway said the total amount committed is likely to go up because some of the countries present could not make their pledges, but would do so in the course of the year. Our main task now is to ensure that the central project monitoring unit works closely with the international economic relations unit of the ministry of finance for fast disbursement of the committed resources.

The secretary said as the country is now preparing for the economic growth, it requires a high level of political and managerial responsibility and hard work to become self-reliant. He pointed out that under a 3-year medium-term development program to be launched at the end of the economic recovery program next month, emphasis will be placed on education, health, and some social sectors.

Dr Botchway announced that Ghana will import a large quantity of textbooks for the first cycle schools. This is part of the pledge of one of the donor nations. The secretary made it clear that there will not be reliance on foreign labor but efforts will continue to train and develop the country's high-skilled labor force.

Tsikata Launches Week of Solidarity With Namibia

*AB241021 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] A week of solidarity with the struggling people of Namibia was launched in a broadcast this evening by a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Captain Kojo Tsikata. The purpose of the celebrations is to further the worldwide efforts to mobilize opinion against South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, and to reaffirm Ghana's solidarity with the oppressed people of Namibia in their just struggle against colonialism and racism.

Capt Tsikata, who is the PNDC member responsible of foreign affairs, declared that Ghana's support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa is one of the main pillars of the country's foreign policy. He said Namibia Week is a further demonstration

of Ghana's continuing and intensified policy of cooperation with the leadership of SWAPO, and the people of Namibia. Capt Tsikata said the illegality of South Africa's continued occupation of the territory in defiance of UN resolutions and of the opinion of the International Court of Justice is a matter of great concern to Ghana and all OAU member states.

He described as most deplorable the failure of the UN Security Council to take appropriate measures, including the imposition of mandatory sanctions, to ensure the immediate implementation of its own Resolution 435. This resolution, he noted, prescribes the only acceptable formula for Namibia's independence.

Capt Tsikata also criticized some powerful friends of South Africa for blocking the implementation of the Security Council's resolutions since 1965, in return for huge financial benefits. He declared: The fact that governments of self-proclaimed democracies have always allied themselves with the colonial and racist occupation force in total disregard of all UN resolutions must be exposed and vehemently condemned.

The PNDC member repeated that Ghana rejects the policy of linking Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola. Ghana also totally rejects the so-called interim government for Namibia proclaimed earlier this year by the Botha regime. Capt Tsikata called on the international community to do everything to ensure that South Africa adheres to the resolution on Namibia's independence.

SWAPO Delegation To Arrive

*AB210929 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 21 Nov 85*

[Text] A special SWAPO delegation led by the organization's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, is expected in the country to participate in the celebrations of Namibia week from 24th to 30th of this month. The delegation will be accompanied by a cultural group, the (Indilamini) cultural group. A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the celebrations will be in solidarity with the oppressed people of Namibia in their struggle for independence and to heighten public awareness of what is happening in that country. It is also to further the worldwide efforts to mobilize public opinion against South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. Other activities envisaged during the celebrations are a series of articles in the newspapers, discussions on the radio and television, and documentaries on Namibia. There will also be community film shows in selected areas in Accra and the regional capitals and cultural activities to be organized by the Art Council.

Envoy Appointed UNCTAD Secretary General

*AB231353 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] The UN General Assembly has unanimously approved the nomination of Ghana's high commissioner to Britain, Mr Kenneth Dadzie, as the secretary general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD. Mr Dadzie, who was nominated by UN Secretary General Mr Perez de Cuellar, will

assume duty as of 1 January. Aged 55, he is the first African to head the organization since its creation in 1962.

Moroccan Envoy Arrives for Talks on Highway

*AB231852 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Text] A special envoy of the Moroccan Government, Gillali Shafik, is in Accra to hold talks with the government on the proposed Tangiers-Lagos international highway which will link Africa with Europe through the Strait of Gibraltar. Speaking to newsmen on arrival at the Kotoka International Airport, Mr Shafik said he will invite the secretary for transport and communications to the inaugural meeting of the directing committee of the Tangiers-Lagos axis due to be held in Marrakech, Morocco, from the 18th to 21st of next month. Mr Shafik has already visited Senegal, the Gambia, Guinea, and Togo. Member countries of the axis included Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea and Sierra Leone. The rest are Liberia, the Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin and Nigeria.

GUINEA

Conte Receives Chadian Minister, Habre Message

AB221826 Dakar PANA in French 1503 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Dakar, 21 Nov (PANA) — General Lansana Conte who expressed satisfaction on Tuesday with the excellent relations existing between Guinea and the Ndjamena government, called on their two governments to consolidate the Niger Basin Development Authority ABN. According to Radio Conakry, the Guinean head of state, who received Taher Guinassou, Chadian minister of livestock and rural water supply, and current ABN Council of ministers chairman, promised, on behalf of his country, to bring together all the necessary conditions for developing the activities of African subregional organizations in general, and of the ABN in particular. President Lansana Conte pledged his government's support for the fulfillment of the ABN'S objectives.

Earlier, when delivering the special message from the Chadian head of state to his counterpart, Mr Taher Guinassou underlined the interest President Hissein Habre takes in the normal and profitable running of the ABN. Mr Guinassou said that the ABN constitutes the hope for the strengthening of brotherly and friendly ties between member-countries on one hand, and for the development of subregional cooperation on the other, destined to promote the well-being of the people.

Police Seize \$1 Million in False Banknotes

AB231128 Paris AFP in English 1048 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Conakry, Nov 23 (AFP) — Gendarmes in the West African state of Guinea have seized false banknotes with a face value of around one million dollars and arrested the alleged forgers, who are mostly from Sierra Leone and Ghana, it has been announced here.

Gendarmerie sources said the fake notes were in denominations of 500 sylis [Guinean currency] — worth around 22 dollars at the current official exchange rate. Such notes, the largest denomination issued here, are in short supply and are widely used to pay civil servants, many of whom now run the risk of finding themselves in possession of the fakes.

Guinea's continuing financial crisis, and a serious shortage of notes, have meant delays of up to three months in paying many civil servants. Guinea, which has been emerging from a long period of relative economic isolation since the death of long-time dictator Ahmed Sekou Toure early last year, is currently negotiating financial agreements with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The country plans to introduce a new partially-convertible currency, to be known as the Guinean franc, to replace the inconvertible syli. The change, which is expected to take place by next January at the latest, will also involve a devaluation of approximately 94 percent in the currency's value.

The government has already partially devalued the syli — whose name means "elephant" — by introducing a limited parallel exchange rate of around 290 to the dollar, as against 23 to the dollar on the official market. The new rate is available for currency purchases by nonresidents only.

IVORY COAST

Agreements Signed With France on Rural Projects

*AB212155 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 21 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Five agreements amounting to 350 million CFA francs were signed this afternoon at the Ministry of Economy and Finance by Abdoulaye Kone, the minister of economy and finance, and Christian Nucci, the French minister in charge of cooperation and development. These agreements are essentially related to the agricultural sector. Abdoulaye Kone gives more details on the 5 agreements signed this afternoon:

[Begin recording] The first agreement is related to the financing of the second phase of the agri-operation which will help young farmers start their own farms.

The second agreement is related to the financing of the second phase of the cattle raising project. This project follows the one launched in 1976 aimed at improving the sanitary conditions and mastering the techniques of cattle raising.

The third agreement provides for the pilot project of crustaceans breeding. This project will enable the assessment of the possibilities of breeding crustaceans.

The fourth agreement provides for the implementation of environmental projects.

Finally, the fifth and last agreement is related to the financing of the first phase of the industrialization of the cutting of the (?tamba) tree. In the long run, this project will enable the Forest

Cultivation Development Company to achieve its program consisting in getting 250,000 selective (?tamba) plants and which will enable it to implement its afforestation program. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Labor Ministry Announces Measures on Redundancy

AB241200 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2210 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] The Ministry of Labor in Monrovia has issued a new redundancy regulation aimed at curtailing illegal dismissals against employees without consultation of the ministry or the workers unions. According to the redundancy regulation, employers desiring to declare any employee redundant will have to inform the Ministry of Labor for consultation to be held with the employer and the union concerned or the employee. The regulation also requires the employer to inform the union or workers representatives concerned of the reasons for redundancy, adding: Redundancy shall be deemed to have occurred when an employer is compelled by conditions or any other reasons not his fault or that of the employee to discontinue the given business or part of it with results in loss of employment.

With regard to payment for redundancy, an employee discharged by an employer shall be entitled to redundancy payment computed on the basis of 4 weeks remuneration for each completed year of the employee. The new regulation further admonished all employers to give prospective employee 1 month's notice of his intended redundancy action.

Acting Labor Minister John Mason, speaking to newsmen this week, noted that the move is necessary because certain employers who have been involved in (?recent) dismissals refused to attend conferences with the dismissed employees.

The new regulation, dated November 5th, stipulates that any person, corporation, partnership or other legal entity who fails to observe the provisions of the regulation shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$500.

MALI

Mauritania's President Meets With Traore

LD232203 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Mauritanian Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, continues his friendly working visit to the Republic of Mali.

His excellency the head of state this afternoon had tete-a-tete talks with his Malian counterpart General Moussa Traore. Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, his wife, and the accompanying delegation received an important popular welcome when they arrived at the Bamako airport.

Ends Visit, Comments

AB232230 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] The 24-hour friendly and working visit of Mauritanian President Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya to Mali has ended. After private talks this morning at the Presidency and the joint communique marking the end of the visit of the Mauritanian leader, the latter returned to Nouakchott in the afternoon. President Ould Taya, in a statement to Oumar Sangare at the Bamako-Senou International Airport before departing for Nouakchott, said he was satisfied with the outcome of the working visit he paid to Mali.

[Begin recording] I have been able to discuss with my brother and friend the main points concerning our cooperation and our sub-region. Notably, we have been able to examine the possibilities of reactivating our economic relations and our exchanges, how we can mutually support each other to confront the [economic] crisis which is an essential thing for us and I think that in the future Mali and Mauritania will (?work together in line with established procedures) in order to best utilize our resources through joint effort. We have just left Bamako. I would like to thank my brother and friend President Moussa Traore and his wife, the militants of the Malian National Party, the Malian Government and people for the reception and hospitality given us. Of course, this is a normal thing, for we consider ourselves at home. We are leaving with a very good impression of the readiness and the desire of the authorities and people of Mali to work to ensure our common march toward progress and the well-being of our peoples. This is our very good impression of this brief stay in your country. [end recording]

Joint Communique Issued

LD241152 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Joint Mauritanian-Malian communique issued 23 November on the 22-23 November visit by Mauritanian President Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of his Excellency Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union and head of state, his Excellency Col Maaouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state paid a friendly and working visit to the Republic of Mali on 22 and 23 November.

His Excellency the Head of State Col Maaouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya and members of the accompanying delegation were accorded a warm and fraternal welcome by the President Moussa Traore and the senior officials of the party and the Government of Mali and the militant members of the Mali People's Democratic Union.

The two presidents, Maaouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya and Moussa Traore held private talks which took place in a fraternal atmosphere full of amity, frankness and mutual understanding. They also met at a plenary session.

During their talks the two presidents exchanged views on all issues connected with bilateral cooperation and concerning African and international issues. On bilateral relations the two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the excellent ties which closely link the Mauritanian and Malian peoples and which are based on good neighborliness and true solidarity and the fraternal cooperation.

The two presidents also expressed satisfaction with the policy of periodic consultation which is followed by the two countries and with the atmosphere of understanding and amity which unceasingly characterizes relations between them.

From this point the two presidents renewed their commitment to making utmost efforts and endeavors to promote, strengthen, develop and consolidate the cooperation between the two countries in various fields and particularly within the framework of the grand joint committee on Mali-Mauritanian cooperation which is to hold its fourth session in Nouakchott in the first quarter of 1986.

The two presidents affirmed the need to coordinate the efforts between them in search for solutions to the joint problems and particularly in the field of confronting the consequences of drought and desertification in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

While scrutinizing the situation in the area, the two presidents stressed the importance they attach to the emergence and (?strengthening) of the ties of confidence between fraternal neighboring states.

To meet this aim, they renewed their resolve to strengthen the gains of the regional and semi-regional groups, the West African economic community states, the economic group of West Africa, the organization of the exploitation of the Senegal River, and the joint government committee on combatting drought in the Sahel and to step up their efforts to realize speedy economic integration on the African Continent in accordance with the spirit and (?the mission) of the Lagos action plan.

The two presidents also renewed their blessing of the efforts to convene an international conference on the problem of foreign debts in Africa. The convening of this conference in their opinion constitutes an important advance along the road of searching for suitable solutions to the problems of development on the African Continent.

The two presidents also revealed their joint conviction that establishing earnest international cooperation (?to be achieved) by the industrialized countries and the countries of the Third World must, without fail, lead to the establishment of a new fairer and more just international system.

While studying the political situation in the area the two presidents also expressed fear of the aggravation of the hotbeds of tension and they renewed their support for all the initiatives which seek to provide the necessary conditions for safeguarding peace and security in Africa.

The two presidents, in their dealing with the situation in southern Africa, renewed their full solidarity and complete support for the people of South Africa and their liberation movements which are waging a legitimate struggle against the oppressive apartheid system and for establishing a just and democratic society in southern Africa.

The two presidents denounced the rise of a fascist transitional government in [name indistinct] and they denounced the involvement of Pretoria in the delay in the independence of Namibia. They also affirmed the right of the Namibian people to independence under the leadership of the SWAPO — their sole legitimate representative — and their right to the full implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Concerning the situation in northwest Africa, the two presidents expressed the hope that a just and lasting solution to the Western Sahara conflict is found to enable the rise of a new era full of peace and amity in this part of the continent.

Concerning the situation in Chad, the two presidents extended a pressing call to all Chadians and (?they called) on them to search for a way to national reconciliation and to a permanent solution to their conflict which would guarantee their territorial integrity and their regional sovereignty within the OAU framework.

Concerning the situation in the Middle East the two presidents expressed their extreme displeasure with the (?continuation) of the crisis in the area and the dangers which threaten the issue of the nations of the area and world peace and security.

On this basis, the two presidents condemned the recent Zionist aggression against Tunisia and the general leadership of the PLO in Tunis. They regarded the aggression as a barbarous crime which cannot be condoned and which forms a flagrant violation of the simplest principles of international law and the UN Charter.

The two presidents renewed their full support for the Palestinian people who, under the PLO leadership — their sole legitimate representative — are waging a heroic struggle for the recovery of their national rights and particularly their right to an independent state. In this connection, the two presidents affirmed the need to deepen the ties of cooperation and solidarity between African and Arab states within the OAU and the Arab League framework.

Concerning the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, the two presidents (?urged) that the efforts to stop this destructive war be continued. They expressed satisfaction with the initiatives within the framework of the Islamic Conference Organization aimed at finding a final solution to this conflict.

Finally, the two presidents expressed satisfaction with the results achieved as a result of this visit and which are considered a vivid example of [words indistinct] of the Mauritanian and Malian Governments and developing and deepening cooperation between the two countries.

President Maaouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya conveyed to President Moussa Traore his profound gratitude and thanks for the

warm and fraternal welcome and the generous African hospitality accorded to him and the delegation accompanying by the people and leadership of Mali.

The Mauritanian president extended an invitation to His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore to pay an official visit of friendship to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction and its date will be fixed by agreement via diplomatic channels.

Issued in Bamako on 23 November

Signed on the Mali side by His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore, the secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union and head of state and on the Mauritanian side His Excellency Col Maouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state.

NIGERIA

Minister Announces Pay Cuts for Private Sector

AB222233 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] The minister of employment, labor, and productivity, Rear Admiral Patrick Koshoni, today in Lagos addressed newsmen on government decision to extend the pay cut to the private sector. The minister gave further details.

[Begin Koshoni recording] The various provisions arrived at the meeting called between the interministerial committee government officials and the Nigeria Labor Congress have been made known formally to the government. It is pertinent to restate that government's decision with respect to the cuts in salaries for public service workers does not represent the only sacrifice to be made. These pay cuts, government has decided, should be extended to workers in the organized private sector. Government has got to make an enactment in order to provide the appropriate legal parameters to put effect to its decisions. As a result of the consultative approach represented by all afore-stated, government has decided to:

1. Set up a tripartite committee made up of representatives of the Federal Government, the state governments, the organized private sector and the Nigeria Labor Congress to, among other things, define and propose the level of sacrifices to be borne by the non-weak sector of the economy in an equitable manner. The procedures of this committee shall form the basis of further deliberations for the various organs of government decision-making machinery; and

2. Extend the pay cuts to the private sector with effect from 1 December 1985.

The details of the paycuts are as follows: salary levels above 20,000 naira, 20 percent; 15,500 naira to 20,000 naira, 15 percent; 13,812 naira to 15,499 naira, 12 percent; 11,046 naira to 13,811 naira, 10 percent; 8,034 naira to 11,045 naira, 7 percent; 3,174 naira to 8,033 naira, 4 percent; and up to 3,174 naira 2 percent. [end recording]

Labor Congress Comments

AB231555 Paris AFP in English 1528 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Lagos, Nov 22 (AFP) — The Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) has reached a tentative accord with the government on proposed civil service pay cuts, just days before a congress deadline for industrial action over the issue, an NLC official said today.

In a communique issued today, the NLC said it had rescinded a 21-day ultimatum to the government announced early this month in opposition to planned army and civil service pay cuts of from two to 20 percent. The ultimatum was to expire Tuesday, although the congress had not specified what industrial action it planned to take in the event negotiations failed. The communique, issued following a protracted NLC Executive Council meeting Wednesday, said there had been progress in an "exploratory discussion" with the government concerning the proposed pay cuts.

NLC Deputy-President Lawrence Peterside said the deadline was suspended after a "gentleman's agreement" was reached under which the salary cuts due to be implemented this month would be converted to a refundable loan scheme similar to one set up during Nigeria's 30-month civil war that ended in 1970. The NLC communique said that in light of the accord, its industrial action notice was being deferred pending the outcome of a tripartite panel to be set up by government to examine the issue.

To help resolve Nigeria's current economic crisis, the NLC had earlier suggested that shareholders in public companies forfeit dividends for one year and that landlords be kept from collecting rents for the same period. Mr Peterside said this would be one way to "make the rich contribute towards revamping the nation's bad economy. Nigerian workers have made enough sacrifices." Turning to the economic emergency decree announced yesterday, which gives the government wide-ranging executive powers on fiscal and financial matters and suspends provisions of the 1974 Labor Law, Mr Peterside said the law "runs counter to the principle of wage earners' fundamental rights." But he admitted it would help if the decree was extended to include the NLC's suggestions on property rents and company dividends.

Information Minister Departs for PANA Meeting

AB212222 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The minister of information and culture, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo, left Lagos today for Cairo, Egypt, to attend the meeting of African ministers of information. Col Ukpo, is leading a 5-man team to the meeting whose main task is the election of a director general for the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, PANA. Five countries, that is, (?Senegal), Libya, Ghana, Cameroon, and Chad are vying for the post. Nigeria is not putting up a candidate for the post, but she is interested in the office of the director of information of the agency. Nigeria's team includes the general manager of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA, Dr Nwabu Mgbemena.

Chief of Staff Receives SWAPO President*AB222247 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Text] Nigeria has reaffirmed her continued support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa. The chief of General Staff, Air Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, gave the assurance today at Dodan Barracks while exchanging views with the leader of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma. He assured the visiting leader that there was no going back on the present administration's stand on the issue of Namibia's independence and apartheid in South Africa. Commodore Ukiwe said that Nigeria made it clear at the last Commonwealth summit that the continued British and American support to the racist regime would adversely affect their economic relations with the OAU member-states. The SWAPO leader had appealed for a sustained campaign to win international aid and understanding for the cause of Namibia.

Journalists Urged To Cooperate With Government*AB231331 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Journalists have been told to ensure that in the course of their professional assignment they avoid the news materials which tended to divide the country. The minister of information and culture, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo, gave the advice yesterday in Enugu, Anambra State, in a message to the second biennial delegates conference of the Nigerian Union of Journalists [NUJ]. He stated that at this stage of the development of journalism in the country, there was need for a (?serious) censorship mechanism for the promotion of high professional standards. Col Ukpo said so far the Federal Military Government has not been let down by the Nigerian journalists since the abrogation of Decree 4 of 1984. He urged the NUJ to offer proposals on how best to solve the problem of impatience by the people. Col Ukpo said such proposals would afford the government the opportunity to [word indistinct] on the expertise of journalists. The state governor, Group Captain Emeka Omeruah, who declared the conference open, said members of the NUJ should see themselves as true partners of the government. He pointed out that journalists owe the society a duty to promote peace and unity in the country. The governor called on members to consider the consequences of functionalized professional unions.

Government Urged To Explain Border Issue*AB231126 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* urges Nigeria to redouble her efforts so as to be clearly understood by her neighbors on the issue of border closure. This, the paper says, is important because the circumstances that led to borders being sealed do not seem to have changed. Drawing attention to the recent ministerial meeting in Lagos by Nigeria, Benin, Togo, and Ghana, which ended in a deadlock, the *CONCORD* advises that the Federal Government should ensure that such an ugly situation does not occur when the border issue comes up for discussion. It urges the

government not to relent in its leadership role to ensure a happier, more peaceful, and more prosperous state of affairs in the West African subregion.

Central Bank Releases Economic Report*AB231427 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] The Central Bank of Nigeria today released a report on development in the country's economy during the first half of this year. Here is Musa Ali with details of the report:

According to the Central Bank report, the Nigerian economy continued to be depressed during the first half of this year in spite of the indication of slight improvement in some areas. Agricultural and industrial production for instance, showed increases from their level to the corresponding period in 1984. Improved performance in the agricultural sector is attributable to the favorable weather conditions which prevailed throughout the planting season. In the oil sector, Nigeria produced a total of 279.94 million barrels of crude in the 6-month period.

Ban on Private Airlines To Remain in Force*AB231328 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] The restriction placed on private airlines from operating international passenger flights will remain in force in spite of pressure from private airline owners. The minister of transport and aviation, Brigadier Jeremiah Useni, told newsmen yesterday at Murtala Muhammed Airport on his way to Port Harcourt to inaugurate a marine boat, that the airlines should be content with the international cargo flight they were allowed to operate. He dismissed the views that the national airline was not making profit. The minister said that the Nigeria Airways needed more aircraft to enable it cope with the increasing volume of air traffic.

SENEGAL**President Discusses French Ties, Libya***LD232230 Paris International Service in French 1602 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Interview with President Abdou Diouf by French and Senegalese Journalists — Mireille du Teuil, *LE POINT* magazine; Jean de la Gueriviere, *LE MONDE*; Philippe Rochot, Antenne-2 Television; Jacques Esperandieu, *L'EXPRESS*; Jacques Calcrot, *L'EVENEMENT DU JEUDI*; unidentified journalist, Paris Radio; Patrice Collene, AFP correspondent in Dakar; Nbaye Nbaye, Senegal Radio; Babacar Ndiagne, Senegal Television; Edouard Dore, Radio France International [RFI] on the "Third World Press Club" program; moderator unidentified; in Dakar; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts][Moderator] Edouard Dore.

[Dore] I have mentioned a few expressions to describe Senegalese-French relations: Everything is fine, there are no

problems, and so on. Do you approve of these expressions? How would you explain this honeymoon?

[Diouf] Our relations with France are in fact excellent, and words like privileged relations, exemplary relations that one usually uses to describe relations between two countries are not irrelevant. Therefore, I approve of the expressions you used a short while ago. But this does not mean that there are no problems. This does not mean that when President Francois Mitterrand and I meet, we will be talking about the weather or only about international political problems. There are bilateral problems; there is no litigation, though.

Earlier you mentioned the problems of Senegal, particularly its economic problems, problems of recovery, and surely when I see President Mitterrand, I will thank him for all that France has already done to help us in realizing our development projects in the framework of our efforts toward development. I will also thank him for helping us in implementing our development policy in the framework of our program for stabilization. I will ask him at the same time to continue to do more to enable us to overcome our difficult moments.

[Moderator] Edouard Dore.

[Dore] The French Government has made some decisions on the economic boycott of South Africa. It has also made a number of political decisions. Do you think that these political and economic decisions are enough?

[Diouf] We have dully saluted the French decisions, and we consider them to be extremely important decisions, positive decisions, toward the fight against apartheid. You know, in this matter we must act progressively. You have seen that France herself acts progressively. We must take a certain number of measures which put pressure on the regime of apartheid and see how this regime reacts. If we see that the regime is going in the direction we want, that all men of goodwill, that all nations of goodwill want, then I think we do not need to go any further. But if, after a certain period of time, we realize that despite these measures nothing is moving forward, then I think we have to take new measures and go much further, and even go as far as obligatory global sanctions at the level of the United Nations Security Council.

[Moderator] Jacques Calcro.

[Calcro] Mr President, does this mean that you condemn the African countries that continue a dialogue with South Africa?

[Diouf] Of course, I strongly condemn them. There are very serious and wise heads of state who had in the past called for a dialogue with South Africa as a possibility of resolving the problems. But there has never been a dialogue in practice, and Africa has followed another line. We therefore consider that the African countries which continue to have relations with South Africa are absolutely reprehensible.

[Moderator] Edouard Dore of RFI.

[Dore] To move to another question concerning Africa, Mr President, you are preparing to receive Colonel al-Qadhafi who is coming to Dakar on an official visit in a few days. A little more than 2 years ago, at this same microphone of the "Third World Press Club," you said that the Libyan attitude regarding Chad was abnormal, unspeakable, and that it had to be brought to reason. Therefore, do you think Mr President, that the Libyan attitude has advanced over the past 2 years, and that you will be able to have a real dialogue with Col al-Qadhafi on the Chadian question?

[Diouf] What I can say to you is that the Chadian problem will occupy an important part of our agenda, perhaps even the essential part. I will tell Col al-Qadhafi what I think; he too will tell me what he thinks. Then I think we will be able to make some progress concerning a solution to the Chadian question.

[Moderator] Mireille de Teuil from *LE POINT* magazine.

[Du Teuil] Yes, Mr President, but there are no diplomatic relations between Libya and Senegal, and apparently this visit was scheduled...[changes thought] no, not this way, it was you who were invited several months ago to visit Libya. But there was a disagreement to be settled. Are all disagreements now settled, and are you going to reestablish diplomatic relations before receiving Col al-Qadhafi?

[Diouf] Listen, relations between Libya and Senegal are very difficult to describe. I think that after Col al-Qadhafi's visit things will be clearer. True, Col al-Qadhafi had invited me for an official visit a long time ago. Besides, I must say that Prime Minister Abdou Diouf had paid an official visit to Libya in 1973.

But in the meantime, there was a rupture of diplomatic relations, and the fact is that at the present time there is movement for rapprochement between Senegal and Libya. It will be a rapprochement on sound, clear, and precise bases, in the service of Africa and in the service of just causes. Col al-Qadhafi is coming to see the current chairman of the OAU, but he is also coming to see the president of Senegal, and I will try to be balanced in my relations, in the discussions that I will be having with him [words indistinct]. But what matters is that in the end the encounter will be a positive one, particularly regarding the Chadian problem. But as regards diplomatic relations, there is a slight difference. Having no direct diplomatic relations we have, however, found a quite original formula which is: We have a common friend, Morocco, and through King Hassan II I have proposed to Col Al-Qadhafi that Morocco should represent Libyan interests in Senegal, and at the same time represent Senegalese interests in Libya. It is on this basis that we are currently progressing, and we will see whether at the end of this visit we will have made a further step forward.

[Moderator] [Words indistinct]

[Unidentified journalist] Mr President, do you hope that after this visit by al-Qadhafi the OAU will be able to resume its role as negotiator or mediator between African countries, and will it, therefore, in the end be able to find a solution to the Chadian crisis. Do you think, in particular, that you will be able to

organize a meeting between Col al-Qadhdhafi and Hissene Habre? is this one of your projects?

[Diouf] I cannot tell you the modalities. The resolution adopted by the OAU is clear. It stipulates in particular two points. Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Republic of Congo, is in charge of the file, in liaison with the president of the OAU. All that I could do I would do in this context in order to help President Denis Sassou-Nguesso pursue the treatment of this file in the framework of the OAU resolutions.

[Journalist] But you are going to propose something to Col al-Qadhdhafi in order to...

[Diouf, interrupting] He is going to propose something to me.

[Journalist] Do you know what he is going to propose to you?

[Diouf] No, I do not know.

[Journalist] Listen, if I have understood correctly, you are not really enthusiastic about the idea of receiving him, and if you are doing it, it is out of duty. Well, this means that you must have an idea in your mind?

[Diouf] No, no, no. I am always very happy to receive a brother African head of state. So, there is no problem...

[Journalist, interrupting] No initiative, nothing in mind?

[Diouf] But it is President al-Qadhdhafi [title as heard] that has proposed to me that he should come. I had agreed, as I told you. I agreed to receive him and to discuss problems, particularly the Chadian problem.

[Moderator] Mireille du Teuil.

[Du Teuil] Could you more concretely say that in fact Col al-Qadhdhafi is coming to propose to you the creation of an intervention force in Chad composed of Libyans, as his foreign minister reportedly proposed this to the French foreign minister in Paris a few weeks ago? If he makes this proposal to you, would you...

[Diouf, interrupting] I have read, I have read this. I have read this but nothing suggests to me that Col al-Qadhdhafi is going to make such a proposal to me.

[Du Teuil] And if he makes the proposal to you, what would you...

[Diouf, interrupting] I would discuss with him, and I would also convey to him my own ideas so that we may find a solution in accordance with Chad's freedom and independence — for a free and unified Chad, not for a divided or somewhat federated Chad.

[Journalist] (?Does this mean that) as chairman of the OAU you have the hope that a solution to the Chadian question will be secured by Africans, because for several years one has the impression that the politics of Chad are often settled somewhere else rather than in Africa? Do you not think that this visit will

be a fresh start to resolve the Chadian question between Africans?

[Diouf] I think that one cannot say that the Chadian problem will be resolved solely between Africans. One cannot resolve the Chadian problem in the absence of Chad. This is self-evident. It is certain that one must be realistic and consider that all those who are protagonists in this African tragedy should contribute to the solution of this problem. Col al-Qadhdhafi is one of the protagonists, sir. France is also one of the protagonists, and other states too. We must get together and try to find solutions.

[Journalist] Mr President, there is, unfortunately, another conflict in Africa which is certainly preoccupying the mind of the current chairman of the OAU — the Saharan conflict. Morocco recently put forward proposals at the United Nations for resolving this conflict by a referendum. What do you think of this proposal? Do you think that it is likely to solve the question?

[Diouf] A referendum has been an issue since 1981, and it was in Nairobi that King Hassan II made a famous declaration concerning a referendum, a referendum of confirmation, then a referendum for self-determination. I believe that everyone agrees on a referendum. The question is what should happen before that. The king has mentioned a unilateral cease-fire, and after the king's declaration, the OAU and the United Nations said there should be direct negotiations between the Polisario Front and the Kingdom of Morocco in order to arrive at a cease-fire and then arrive at a referendum. This is the position of Africa, and it is also the position of the United Nations as voiced by the UN Decolonization Committee resolution. It was also taken up by the UN General Assembly.

What I want to say is that, the resolutions are important things. But everything also depends on the implementation of these resolutions and the spirit prevailing during their implementation, a spirit of initiative and equity, a constructive and imaginative spirit, in order to find the formula permitting everyone to be satisfied. It is certain that there must be talks for a cease-fire to take place, and that this cease-fire must be guaranteed in order to allow details of a referendum to be fixed. Therefore, what I can say to you in conclusion is that the current chairman of the OAU is open, in liaison with the UN secretary general, to any solution, respecting the letter and spirit of the resolutions, to find a solution to this painful conflict.

[Moderator] Mireille du Teuil.

[Du Teuil] What is your opinion about Israel's return to Africa. Two countries have already resumed diplomatic relations with it; others have nonofficial but important relations with it. And especially that President Houphouet Boigny [words indistinct].

[Diouf] I think about the fact that given that it was Africa, at the level of the OAU, that had unanimously decided on this rupture of diplomatic relations with Israel, those who think about resuming ties with Israel should have proposed a debate at the level of the OAU and put forward their arguments. And there should have been the same unanimous decision about a resumption of relations, or an unanimous decision about continuing the severance of relations with Israel until this or that condition has been

met. Therefore, I deplore the slightly disorganized way things are going. This being said, I tell you once again that each state is sovereign.

[Journalist] Is Senegal going to resume relations with Israel?

[Diouf] No, Senegal will not resume relations at this moment. Senegal will resume relations given certain conditions. There must be a peace process leading to a recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people; there must be an evacuation of the occupied Arab territories and the creation of a Palestinian homeland or an independent Palestinian state.

[Moderator] Philippe Rochot.

[Rochot] You have received Yasir 'Arafat in rather difficult conditions, because it was just after the *Achille Lauro*.

[Diouf] At approximately the same time, yes.

[Rochot] Does this mean that you continue to bank on this man? Or was it a challenge to other countries which, in the final analysis, were rather sceptical about his political role in the Middle East at the present time.

[Diouf] We have a long tradition of very good relations with the PLO, and we consider Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to be the man of synthesis within the PLO which, as you know, is composed of several groups. We consider him to be a responsible man, a man of moderation and balance, and he is the chairman of the PLO. And we have relations with the PLO — relations characterized by two things: We had upgraded the PLO Mission in Senegal to the ambassadorial level long before I became president of the Republic; also before I became president of the Republic, Senegal had presided over the UN Committee for the Exercise of the National Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, through its ambassador and permanent representative at the UN. I did not want to launch a challenge to anyone. 'Arafat had expressed the desire to come and congratulate me for my accession to the presidency of the OAU. I had accepted and Chairman Yasir 'Arafat came to visit me at the time of these events. But it was not calculated. When he was here he was constantly listening, giving orders, and I can assure you that he has always given orders in the right direction, and certain hints one reads in the press about an alleged complicity in what had happened are absolutely groundless.

[Journalist] Is the fundamentalist movement about which much has been said in Senegal as important as it is alleged? And if yes, does it worry you?

[Diouf] We are in a country of freedom; there is freedom of the press. It is not because a newspaper writes about fundamentalist views that one starts speaking immediately about a fundamentalist movement. I came back from the countryside yesterday, I saw the real Senegalese man, and these things do not exist; people are not even speaking about them.

[Journalist] Do you envisage a resumption of diplomatic relations with Iran?

[Diouf] We have not broken off diplomatic relations with Iran. We had closed the embassy because three times I had let it be known to the Iranian ambassador that certain practices did not please me. He understood. I said: Right, you close the embassy and I will give 7 days for the diplomats to go home. Now talks exist between the two countries. Mr Khomeyni, the president of the Republic, wrote to me not long ago, and we are continuing with the talks. If conditions are there, then we shall see how our diplomatic relations develop, whether reopening of the embassy or whether Iran should be represented in Senegal by an ambassador residing in another country.

SIERRA LEONE

Ambassador to Liberia Returns to Freetown

AB230838 Paris AFP in French 0814 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 23 Nov (AFP) — Sierra Leone's ambassador in Monrovia, Sahr Fillie-Faboe, has returned to Freetown during the week, it was learned from reliable sources on Friday in Abidjan. His recall home thus shows the deterioration of relations between Liberia and Sierra Leone following the coup attempt in Liberia on 12 November. No official statement was issued on the arrival in Freetown of the ambassador who apparently went home for consultations with President Siaka Stevens' government.

TOGO

President Eyadema Departs for Kinshasa

AB231342 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Upon the invitation of his brother and friend, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding-chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the republic, left Lome this morning for Kinshasa. In the Zairian capital, the head of state will attend celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of President Mobutu's accession to power.

Cabinet Approves Agreements With Senegal

AB221238 Paris AFP in French 1110 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Lome, 22 Nov (AFP) — The Togolese Council of Ministers has adopted three draft bills on relations between Togo and Senegal, it was learned in Lome on Friday. The first bill is on establishing a joint cooperation commission as provided for in the agreement signed at Kara, Togo, on 23 April 1985. The other two bills authorize ratification of two cooperation agreements — one on technical and economic cooperation, and the other on cultural cooperation — which were also signed at Kara on the same date.

ANGOLA

BBC Reports UNITA Kills Five Benguela Officials

*MB230711 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 21 Nov 85*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Several days ago, ANGOP reported that one of its journalists had been killed in an attack by UNITA guerrillas in the central province of Benguela. The agency said that the journalist was one of 15 people killed in the attack though no other details were given. Susannah Ross in Luanda has been making further investigations and it appears that the incident was more serious than was first reported by the authorities. From Luanda she sent this report:

[Ross] It took the Angolan authorities 5 days to give the news of the attack in Benguela Province and then it came in the form of a message of condolence from the Angolan president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to the provincial commissioner, the head of the provincial government. In the official paper, the message was followed by ANGOP's report of the death of one of its journalists in an attack in which altogether 15 people died. Today's newspaper says that a 16th person, a deputy in the People's Assembly, died several days later of his injuries.

Other sources, however, suggest that the true figure was at least 60, and say the reason for the president's message was that the deputy commissioner of the province was among those killed, along with the heads of four provincial government departments. A large group of local party and government officials was apparently on the road out of the mountain town of Bocoio preparing to celebrate the 10th anniversary of Angola's independence. It was Sunday, 10 November, the day before the anniversary. They were apparently ambushed on the road, and if they had taken the precaution of traveling with a military escort, it proved ineffective. The president's message referred to the death not only of comrades but also of combatants, presumably either regular soldiers or militiamen. The number of different accounts of the incident and the speed with which they spread as well as the president's message indicate that the provincial authorities in Benguela suffered a serious blow. But the attack was one of many in the broad band across central Angola which UNITA regards as its heartland and through which runs one of its main targets for sabotage, the Benguela railway.

Dos Santos Condolence Message

*MB231252 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 15 Nov 85*

[Message of Condolences from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Benguela Provincial Commissioner Kundi Paihama following a "treacherous bandit attack" in Bocoio on 10 November — date of message not given]

[Text] Comrade Kundi Paihama, the provincial commissioner of Benguela: It was with great consternation that we learned of the criminal act carried out by UNITA puppets which resulted

in the death of various cadres, workers, and combatants who were fulfilling their duty as workers together with all our people to speed up the solution of the country's problems. Please, transmit to the provincial committee, the People's Provincial Assembly, and the Commissariat the deepest homage from the party's leadership to the comrades fallen on the battlefield. Also, transmit to the bereaved families our immense grief and heartfelt condolences for the tragic event. During this time of anguish and sorrow for all of us, particularly for the immediate relatives of the fallen comrades, I appeal for the mobilization of state and party solidarity in the province to materially assist these families. I also appeal for the mobilization of the working masses to repudiate the criminal action in political acts.

I wish you courage and composure during this difficult period. Revolutionary greetings.

Savimbi Says MPLA Not in Full Control of Cazombo

*MB240804 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern
and Central Africa 0600 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 24 Nov (KUP) — UNITA president Dr Savimbi, said in his speech to the cadres in Jamba the day before yesterday morning, that MPLA is not making a full control over Cazombo and that UNITA positions still continue to be reinforced.

The resistance Angolan leader against the Soviet/Cuban invasion (in Angola) disclosed at the opportunity the UNITA guerrilla activities carried out in the Luanda Province.

Pointing out among the different military actions, the ambushed carried out by the UNITA armed forces, FALA, on the road Luanda/Ambriz where according to Dr Savimbi, the road traffic remains difficult and with heavy casualties to the combined MPLA-Cuban military convoys. [sentence as received]

BOTSWANA

DPRK Official Arrives; Meets With President

*MB130647 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1008 GMT
12 Nov 85*

[Text] Gabarone, Nov 12, SAPA — A member of the Central Committee and deputy minister in the international department of the Democratic Peoples Republic of North Korea, Mr Kil Chae-kyong, arrived in Botswana yesterday on a goodwill visit.

He has met the president, Dr Quett Masire, and will discuss mutual issues with government officials with a view to strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

GDR Trade Union Official Arrives on Visit

MB231226 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Harald Buehl, secretary of the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB], is in our country to meet with the Mozambique Workers organization [OTM]. On his arrival yesterday, the secretary of the FDGB was received by Jose Correia Ganancio, assistant secretary of the OTM. The possibility of signing a cooperation accord between the two trade unions will be studied during this visit.

Trade Ministry Reports Grain Deficit Into 1986

MB221934 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Mozambique's Internal Trade Ministry says Mozambique is facing a food deficit of 173,000 tons of grain to the end of April 1986. The ministry estimates total needs for this period at 446,000 tons which covers the normal marketing channels for 3 million urban and 2 million rural Mozambicans who are still suffering from the effect of natural disasters.

Included in the ministry's estimates for Mozambique's total needs is a food security stockpile of (?60,000) tons for emergencies in case of delays in the arrival of imported grain. The ministry says expected (?private) peasant surpluses fall short of the complete requirements.

The ministry stresses that seeds are urgently needed to enable the peasants to profit from the rainy season which [words indistinct] over the past year in some areas despite the reasonable rainfall in most of the country. The ministry says that even in those areas, the land and [words indistinct] and the situation is getting worse.

70 'Bandits' Killed in Jan-Nov Operations

MB221432 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] A total of 70 armed bandits were killed in Macanga district of Tete Province between January and November of this year.

According to the Macanga district commissioner, a variety of war materiel was captured and civilians who had been forced to live with the terrorists were released during the same period.

Furthermore, the Mozambique Armed Forces have been carrying out a political campaign in the areas from which the bandits were removed with a view to mobilizing the residents to join the ranks of the defense and security forces as a means of eliminating armed banditry.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on Rumored Plans for Mandela's Release

Lawyers Comment

MB222003 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1956 GMT
22 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 22, SAPA — Lawyers for the jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela were tight-lipped about the details of their more than two-hour consultation with him this morning amid speculation that he is to be released. Mr Mandela has been admitted to the Volks Hospital since November 3 where he underwent a routine operation to remove an enlarged prostate gland.

While government and medical sources emphasise that he enjoys a clean bill of health, his extraordinarily long hospitalisation has fuelled speculation and rumour of his release.

Meanwhile, Mandela's wife, Winnie, has returned to Johannesburg en route to Brandfort in the Free State for personal reasons, sources close to the family said. After the consultation at the hospital Mandela's lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob and advocate George Bizos, announced that it was "with regret that we have to tell you that prison regulations prevent us from making any comment."

"We have to do our work in private," said Mr Bizos, adding that they would return to Johannesburg tomorrow.

"We have no idea when Mr Mandela will be released," he said. "We do not know at this stage what the future holds."

Mr Bizos said they "came to consult" Mr Mandela for undisclosed reasons.

"There are always reasons and we ask you to respect the confidentiality of legal consultation. Our consultation would have taken place irrespective of any rumours," he said. Asked if there was any truth in the rumours and speculation about the ANC leader, Mr Bizos said: "If it is speculation then we will leave it at that."

He also claimed to know nothing about negotiations with the government or any alleged meetings between Mrs Mandela and the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, related to his client's release. Mr Mandela, he said, was "in very good health and good spirits and is grateful for the concern that we all show for him."

Returned to Prison

MB230737 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0736 GMT
23 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 23, SAPA — A prison service spokesman has confirmed that the former ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, was discharged from hospital early this morning and readmitted to Pollsmoor Prison.

Liaison officer Lt Col A. van Vuuren, told SAPA that post-operational treatment on Mandela "has been completed." Mandela was admitted to the Volks Hospital in Cape Town earlier this month for the removal of an enlarged prostate gland.

A member of staff at the hospital said this morning that all the policemen, who maintained a strong but discreet presence at the hospital while Mandela was there, had been removed.

The medical superintendent of the hospital, Dr P. Turner, referred queries to the prison's liaison service.

"They will give you everything. There won't be any more details from us," he said. There has been intense speculation this week that Mandela was to be released. His lawyers and his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, visited him at the hospital yesterday. Mrs Mandela then left for Johannesburg. She is expected back in Cape Town tomorrow afternoon.

Exile Reportedly Refused

MB231300 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela has been returned to Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town, dashing speculation that he would be freed and deported after discharged from hospital. There has been mounting pressure for his release but the racist South African Government has insisted that Mr Mandela should first renounce the use of violence for political ends, before his release, and Mr Mandela has consistently refused such conditions asserting that it is the white minority government which [words indistinct] reports said yesterday that he refused a proposal to release him into exile, perhaps in Zambia.

ANC Condemns Action

MB241152 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] The African National Congress, ANC, of South Africa has condemned the Pretoria regime for continuing to (?imprison) Comrade Nelson Mandela who was taken to Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town from hospital yesterday. The ANC said the continued detention of Comrade Mandela shows the magnitude of the Botha administration's brutality. Comrade Mandela was admitted to hospital recently where he underwent an operation to remove an enlarged prostate gland. He has been in jail for more than 20 years for his stiff opposition to South Africa's policy of apartheid and the Pretoria racists have defied world-wide appeals for his release.

ANC Spokesman Denies Talks

MB250511 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1932 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 24, SAPA — A spokesman for the African National Congress tonight denied rumours that negotiations were under way for the release of imprisoned ANC

leader, Nelson Mandela. Mr Tom Sebina, a spokesman for the banned organisation told SAPA from Lusaka tonight that as far as the ANC was concerned "we do not accept any conditions" relating to the release of prisoners. Mr Sebina said he did not believe Mandela would accept freedom without the release of other ANC prisoners.

Responding to rumours that Mandela's release would be part of a package deal between the ANC and the South African Government, Mr Sebina said as far as the ANC was concerned there was "no package deal" relating to the release of political prisoners.

He said a "package deal" implied some kind of trading and "we are not trading with people's lives."

"I don't believe a negotiating process has started. Mandela has made it quite clear in the past that he will not allow himself to be taken out of prison if there are any conditions attached. So there cannot be any negotiations."

Mr Sebina said the ANC had insisted that before the organisation spoke to the South African Government, it would have to release all political prisoners, including state of emergency detainees.

He said other conditions that the South African Government would have to meet included the removal of the police and army from the townships, the stopping of all political trials, the unbanning of all banned organisations, and the lifting of house arrests, bannings and all other similar restrictions of political activists. He said once those demands had been met "this would create a climate and start a process towards those negotiations."

ANC Reportedly 'Signaled'

MB251119 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] The South African Government is reported to have sent clear signals to the ANC during the past fortnight. According to Capital's correspondent in Harare, Pretoria has acknowledged that it cannot resolve the problems confronting South Africa on its own:

[Howard Barrell] I have been told by impeccable sources in the Frontline States that the feelers to the ANC came from the top level of government. My sources detailed the government's signals but refused to release them for publication. The gist of the feelers is that the government believes it cannot alone solve the political crisis. Also the government has signaled the decision to release not just Nelson Mandela but all political prisoners, but it is having difficulty working out the mechanics.

The ANC has declined to comment on these government signals, but a top source says the government needed to create a climate in which talks about talks could be held. It could do this by releasing political prisoners lifting the emergency, and releasing its detainees, pulling troops out of the townships and terminating treason trials. The ANC could then consult with the broad democratic and trade union movement about talks.

BBC Interviews Naude

*MB231308 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] In South Africa speculation continues that the authorities may be considering release of the nationalist leader Nelson Mandela after 23 years in jail. There has been no official word about it, but attention has been paid to meetings between Mr Mandela and his lawyers, and to the fact that he has been allowed an extended stay in hospital.

Among those who have expressed concern for Mr Mandela is a prominent white Afrikaner, Mr Beyers Naude, the general secretary of the South Africa Council of Churches. At present, he is on a visit to Britain, and Richard Kershaw asked if he thought the South African authorities were about to release Nelson Mandela, the recognized leader of the banned ANC.

[Begin recording][Naude] I'm not certain, but it seems to me that there are signs pointing in that direction. That could be why he is still being held in hospital. At least he might come out to house arrest. Everything points in the direction that ... [change of thought] something of the kind is in the offing.

[Kershaw] What role would you think that the South African Government would be prepared to let him play after all those denunciations they made of the ANC?

[Naude] The release of Nelson Mandela would have to go hand in hand with some kind of lifting the ban on the ANC and allow it to become a normal political organization to operate in South Africa. But it doesn't seem to me that the government has that in mind.

[Kershaw] There is the desperately difficult argument about the place of violence and liberation. Can the ANC honestly renounce all use of violence in the current circumstances?

[Naude] Nelson Mandela has from prison given a very clear answer in this regard: The moment that P.W. Botha is willing to renounce the violence being perpetrated against the people, they are willing to make a similar accord.

[Kershaw] But it's a very difficult statement, isn't it? The government to renounce the violence it's using, it is not quite clear what the ANC means.

[Naude] Well, then I think it is important that the government should ask the ANC, and should negotiate that. But to request the ANC to renounce all violence, Nelson Mandela would lose all credibility among his people, and would create greater confusion if that were to be the case.

[Kershaw] So the important thing in your view is to open contact and to find means of opening contacts with the ANC?

[Naude] Correct.

[Kershaw] What is the church's advice, and preaching, in South Africa, the church to which you belong, on the place of violence in change?

[Naude] The South African Council of Churches has clearly stated time and again that it abhors violence, and it wishes to have peaceful change, and that it is against violence in any form. At the same time, the Council of Churches is aware of the fact that increasingly thousands and thousands, you know, of its member churches are involved in violence, forms of counter-violence, and I think they have come to the point where they see this has to be debated in order to redefine their position.

[Kershaw] Is this something of the concepts of the just war, that there are occasions when violence can justly be used?

[Naude] I think that argument is going to have greater precedence in the situation in South Africa, and the churches will have to consider very carefully a clear answer to that question being raised by the majority of black Christians.

[Kershaw] Now Dr Naude, it's difficult for you, I know, to speak openly about the ANC — certainly in South Africa — because it would be illegal in a sense. But what, is your understanding, is the ANC's relationship with the black leadership inside the country, the United Democratic Front [UDF], and particularly perhaps, the young black militants?

[Naude] Well, I can only give you, and I don't think it is difficult for me to speak about that, because the different surveys which have been undertaken in South Africa during the last year or 2 have clearly proved the strong, and growing support for the ANC. It has also clearly, you know, been stated that both the UDF, and other organizations, they have built themselves, and their policies on the Freedom Charter, which is subscribed to by the ANC. So by and large those goals and aims coincide.

[Kershaw] Can I ask you a last question? What advice will you be giving Britain, and the British Government, about sanctions during your visit here, because there is a large argument here as you know.

[Naude] We are fully aware that there is no willingness on the part of the British Government to implement any form of sanctions or disinvestment. Our answer has been clear, and I would like to repeat this: that in the Council of Churches, and in the majority of the black people that we have consulted in South Africa, the call was very clear that disinvestment, and targeted sanctions are one of the last possible methods of peaceful change in South Africa. Please help us to achieve this peaceful change.

[Kershaw] And even if it's the Africans who are the main victims, the main people who'll suffer from it?

[Naude] It was the very Africans who said yes, we know that we will suffer, and we are aware of that. But the suffering will be less than if we continue the way we are going now. We are prepared to accept that.

STAR Cites London's OBSERVER on Cuban War Threat
MB241059 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English
 24 Nov 85 pp 1,2

[Foreign News Service]

[Text] London — Cuba is seeking clearance and support from the Soviet Union to declare war on South Africa.

This is claimed in an exclusive, front-page report in *THE OBSERVER* newspaper.

The claim is based on a statement by a senior Cuban official involved in Havana's representation to Moscow.

The main aim is to remove South African forces from Angola, Namibia and Mozambique once and for all. The war would could also undermine the apartheid regime in South Africa itself.

Given South Africa's determination to maintain its upport for rebel movements in Angola and Mozambique and its continued domination of Namibia, the Cuban Government's view is that the two former Portuguese territories are likely to have their economies disrupted for years to come and Namibia has little chance of being allowed more than ersatz independence.

This is seen in Havana as especially debilitating for Angola, where great potential is going unrealised, if not destroyed, because of the damage and waste caused by fighting against the South African-supported rebel group UNITA.

Within South Africa, the recalcitrance of the National Party and the right-wing factions in the face of profound disaffection among blacks means that the abolition of apartheid also promises to be expensive, bloody and slow business, the Cubans reckon.

A war likely to be fought mainly in Angola would also be destructive and expensive, but the Cubans are confident they could win it and believe it to be the lesser and shorter evil.

The Cubans are perturbed about the economic strength of South Africa being diminished by what they see as a violent, lengthy transition out of apartheid.

The official said: "It is important that the fruits of capitalism remain inheritable by a popularly elected regime. The southernmost lands of Africa ought to support a lot of people in those lands and beyond them, through provision of food, jobs, transport."

The longer the disruption continues in South Africa, the greater the risk to those "fruits".

Cuba also has its own motive for a full-scale war in southern Africa, the report continues. Although the official only referred to this obliquely, such an undertaking would mobilise many Cubans who are jobless or in make-work projects of low productivity.

It would also provide a fresh focus on the island for popular endeavour and identification.

Havana wants the conflict turned into an international war like that unleashed to defeat Hitler's Germany. It should not remain a minor piece on the global board, where President Reagan could "move into play, in his speech to the UN General Assembly this autumn, as part of a pretext for combating Soviet influence abroad".

Cuba has not the military wherewithal to wage such a war — hence the request to the USSR for the necessary support, the report adds. Cuba would need more advanced fighter aircraft and a vast increase in stocks of aviation fuel and ammunition.

A war perceived in those terms would lift Cuban and Soviet prestige in the Third World and with anti-apartheid campaigners everywhere. It would make the responses of NATO, the EEC and the Commonwealth to the South Africa problem look profoundly inadequate, the report continues.

The war, with clear Soviet support, would also distract attention from Soviet involvement in Afghanistan.

By seeking such a war, what ever the Kremlin's response, the Cubans are reminding all and sundry they could, with enough hardware, win such a war. This, the report says, "should tell concentrate minds in Moscow, Pretoria, Whitehall, Washington, Soweto and anywhere that people are working towards ending apartheid — or ought to be".

Even if a full-scale war is cut short by a diplomatic intervention by the UN or the Commonwealth, the Cubans reckon they would already have SA troops on the retreat.

SA would be pressed to make greater concessions on its activities in front-line states, on Namibia and maybe on apartheid, than any pressure group could extract now.

Nel Calls for Negotiation, Unity Against Violence
MB240542 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 0500 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] The deputy minister of information in the office of the state president, Mr Louis Nel, says all South Africans must unite against violence and intimidation, and negotiate for a new constitutional dispensation that will satisfy all population groups in South Africa.

Speaking at a dialogue organization meeting in Pretoria, Mr Nel said the government was committed to improving the quality of life of all its citizens and that the different ethnic groups should negotiate for equal opportunities.

The biggest problem facing South Africa was an attitude of mistrust between different ethnic groups. However, Mr Nel said he was hopeful that South Africa could look forward to a peaceful future if all its citizens worked towards trust and friendship across the ethnic lines.

Le Grange Comments on Reform, Unrest, Use of Force
 MB220614 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2207 GMT
 21 Nov 85

[Text] East London, Nov 21, SAPA — Reform could only take place in a climate of peace and stability, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in East London tonight.

Addressing the annual dinner of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce] Mr le Grange said social conditions in certain sectors of communities were to blame for the current wave of unrest around the country. He asked how conditions could have deteriorated to such an extent that people had resorted to "throwing stones" to register their protest.

Citing two cases of unrest at towns on the border, he said on investigation it had been revealed that in one case a community had been deprived of water for eight days, and in the second a major road in a township had deteriorated so badly that vehicles were unable to travel safely on it.

"These are not security problems, they are social problems," he said.

It was also not the policy of the police to detain people simply because they were involved in consumer boycotts. The aim of detentions was not to "eliminate leaders" but to prevent the spread of violence. Mr le Grange said the police force had developed sophisticated counter-revolutionary equipment and tactics to counter the well orchestrated onslaught against the country.

The methods of revolutionary forces had changed and the country had in the past year been subjected to a wide range of "new" terror methods. In this respect, he said, no mercy would be shown to people who persisted with petrol bomb attacks on civilians and members of the security forces.

The number of arrests and incidents of violence had diminished since the imposition of the state of emergency, and the security forces were gaining the upper hand in the struggle to stem the violence. It was unfortunate that lives had been lost and material losses had run into millions of rands. The police force was well equipped and trained to deal with the situation although the number of policemen in relation to the population was still low, he said.

SADF Reportedly Withdrawn From Port Elizabeth Areas
 MB221203 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1159 GMT
 22 Nov 85

[Text] [No dateline as received] Troops have been withdrawn from Port Elizabeth's townships, the *EVENING POST* reported. Last night quietly under cover of darkness the security forces withdrew from the townships which have been troubled since October last year.

The withdrawal of the South African Defence Force personnel in Port Elizabeth's townships is believed to be complete and the

police presence is down to the normal police duties and escorting of delivery vans into the area.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, today declined to comment on the withdrawal. The divisional commissioner of police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, was not available for comment. Comment on joint SADF/SAP operations in the unrest has always come from the police.

The *EVENING POST* said it learnt today there was not a single casspir or buffel in sight in New Brighton or any of the other townships. Yesterday the divisional commissioner, Brig Ernest Schnetler, issued a statement which hinted at a withdrawal.

In his statement he dismissed any suggestions that the police were being influenced by the demands of "certain organisations." He was referring to the demands made to bring a permanent end to the consumer boycott in which black buying [as received] are refusing to do business with white-owned shops. The brigadier said he would be led only by the circumstances which prevailed.

In the past two weeks, the townships have been relatively quiet. A furniture delivery truck was burnt out yesterday. The withdrawal of the SADF from the townships was one of the demands made by the consumer boycott committee.

ECC Hails Withdrawal

MB231245 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2109 GMT
 22 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 22, SAPA — The End Conscription Campaign [ECC] has welcomed the withdrawal of troops from Port Elizabeth [PE] townships. ECC press officer Mr David Shandler said today that the withdrawal was "a heartening development." "We hope we might see it repeated in all of the townships in which troops have been deployed," he said. "It is a victory for all democrats who have called for a withdrawal of troops from the townships. It means also that there will be something of an easing of the weight of conscience which has been borne by conscripts forced to serve in PE townships."

SADF Plans Soweto Withdrawal If Order Returns
 MB231125 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1115 GMT
 23 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 23, SAPA — The South African Defence Force planned to withdraw from Soweto provided that peace and order returned to the region and that children "continued with normal education activities," Mr Adriaan Vlok, deputy minister of defence and law and order, told a delegation of Soweto parents today.

The departments of defence and law and order shared the view and desire of the parents of Soweto that the school situation be normalised urgently, Mr Vlok told the Soweto Parents Crisis committee [SPCC] at a meeting at the Carlton Hotel today.

The SPCC had requested the meeting to call for the withdrawal of troops from the township. The press was barred from attending and statements by Mr Vlok and Mr Sam de Beer, deputy minister of education and development aid, were later handed out.

Education was essential to secure a bright future for each child and it was for this reason the SADF was requested by the Department of Law and Order to assist in ensuring and maintaining law and order, Mr Vlok's statement said. Education could only take place in an atmosphere of peace and stability and it was for this reason alone the SADF operated in the township, the statement said.

"Whatever the perceptions of others may be in this regard this has been, and will remain, the one and only reason for the involvement of the SADF."

Mr Vlok's statement said the onus was thus on the community to make it possible for parents to send their children to school without being subjected to disruptive criminal elements. He said the SPCC, representative of the parents, had "the grave responsibility to ensure that the more than 200,000 school-going children in Soweto are not deprived of their education."

Mr Sam de Beer's statement referred to an SPCC memorandum presented to him on October 19 about the normalisation of education and said after thoroughly addressing matters mentioned it had been decided that primary schoolchildren, where possible, should continue with their schooling and sit their year-end examinations before the end of 1985.

Regarding secondary schools, however, it was decided to defer all internal exams to January next year, Mr de Beer's statement said.

As far as matric exams were concerned, pupils were given the opportunity to write these this month (November), but a special exam at no extra cost was set for next year and 5,439 students had registered for this, the statement said.

Agreement had been reached on the issue of student Representative Councils and the other matters referred to fell outside the ambit of the DET [Department of Education and Training], Mr de Beer's statement added.

Today's meeting was also attended by Mr Phillip Engelbrecht, DET director for the Johannesburg region and Mr Jaap Strydom, DET director, Education Control.

SADF Chaplains Reject 'All Forms of Racism'
MB221519 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 1500 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] The chaplains of the SADF have issued a statement saying that they reject all forms of racism as contrary to the Bible and against all human rights. The declaration follows a conference outside Pretoria, which was attended by chaplains representing 33 denominations.

The chaplains stated that they sought to proclaim the word of God according to the teachings of their respective churches, without regard to race, color, or language. They were not serving the cause of war, but were dedicated, as they put it, to minister to those involved in the present conflict.

The chaplains said that no government, political party, or group could claim that God was on its side alone. Accordingly, they believe that God's plan for South Africa could be fulfilled only through obedience to the Gospel.

PFP Leader Says Botha Must 'Stop the Killings'
MB230611 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2041 GMT
 22 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 22, SAPA — President P.W. Botha should intervene with a bold initiative to stop the killings in the unrest in South Africa, the acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Alex Boraine, said tonight.

He urged the president "to go to the people, all the people, and set out in clear and unambiguous terms his readiness to dismantle apartheid and his willingness to negotiate as a matter of urgency with black, brown and white leaders of all constituencies before it is too late."

In a speech at Hogsback in the Eastern Cape, Dr Boraine said the deaths in Mamelodi followed hard on the heels of at least 14 killed in Queenstown.

"Not a day goes by without deaths, injuries and destruction of property being reported." He said the killings had to stop.

"The death count and the spiralling violence is not only wrong in itself but is doing untold damage to South Africa and will haunt us for generations to come. In the last 15 months, nearly 900 have died and more than 5,000 have been injured. These are cold, hard statistics. But behind each one of them is the story of human tragedy and personal suffering. The headlines tell the story but behind the facts are ordinary people who have faced and are facing the reign of terror," he said.

Despite the awesome power of the state "it is clear that the resistance of blacks cannot be broken by force." Dr Boraine said the only person who could stop the killing was the state president. "I therefore make an urgent and passionate appeal to the state president to intervene so that the killing will stop and South Africa will be averted from moving closer to the abyss," Dr Boraine said.

PFP Spokesman Calls for Mamelodi Unrest Inquiry
MB221822 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1800 GMT
 22 Nov 85

[Text] Progressive Federal Party [PFP] member of parliament Peter Soal has called for a commission of inquiry into violence in Pretoria's Mamelodi township yesterday that left at least 13 people dead.

[Begin Soal recording] Now there are conflicting reports about the events that occurred here yesterday, but it would appear that the police were not properly equipped with riot-control equipment, and this after having been aware that a march was to take place during the day. It is also (?alleged) that live ammunition was used, and not rubber bullets. [end recording]

Police have denied that they were not issued with proper equipment. Mamelodi Mayor Bernard Ndlati says many people were forced to join yesterday's march to the town council offices. He says they were threatened with violence if they did not join the crowd.

PFP Monitors Conduct Interviews on Alleged Brutality

*MB220625 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2057 GMT
21 Nov 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 21, SAPA — A four-person PFP [Progressive Federal Party] unrest monitoring delegation, which visited the Boland town of Worcester today, was "deeply distressed at the happenings in Zelethemba township, which had been sealed off from the world."

Mr Jan van Eck, MPC [member provincial council] for Groote Schuur said on returning from a visit to Worcester and Robertson that before deciding to go there, his group had heard a number of reports of alleged police brutality in the region.

"We sought permission to enter the township today, but were turned down without any reasons given. We take exception to this high-handed act by the police," said Mr van Eck.

"This type of action belongs to totalitarian and repressive societies and can only lead us to one conclusion, and that is the authorities have something to hide in Zelethemba."

The group included PFP regional director and member of the monitoring committee, Mr Paul Vorwerk, the MP for Gardens, Mr Ken Andrews, and the MPC for Gardens, Mrs Di Bishop.

"In interviews conducted outside the township today, residents convinced us there definitely was something to hide," he said. At least two men signed sworn affidavits about alleged excessive violence Mr van Eck said.

"One man told how he had been beaten on November 5, and still had raw sores from about 10 or 15 sjambok lashings by between eight and 10 policemen.

"He told how he clung to a door frame as they tried to pull him out of a house. These allegations were taken down under oath and something will definitely be done about them," said Mr van Eck.

Mr van Eck and Mr Vorwerk also visited Robertson and said an estimated 40 people were detained yesterday after some violence, though no exact figure could be obtained. An official police report said 10 black men and a black woman had been arrested after a shot was fired at policemen who went to the local black township where a delivery vehicle was set alight. The shot had

been fired from within the mob and the police returned the fire using birdshot. No injuries were reported.

"I had a long discussion with the local station commander, Lt Marais, who said to me I wish you were in my boots when a shot was fired at me," said Mr van Eck.

Mr van Eck said he had received reports from locals in Robertson that children could be heard wailing in the local police station.

Committee Sends P.W. Botha Business Proposals

*MB220640 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Text] The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Bill Sutton, has called for what he terms an open option policy to replace separate development so that those towns which wished to remain white could do so. He was speaking in the President's Council during the debate on the report by the Council's Economic Affairs Committee on small business development. He said it should be realized, however, that towns which chose to remain exclusively white would wither economically as South Africa's greatest buying power was black.

Mr Fanie Herman of the Conservative Party [CP] expressed his party's opposition to the report saying that it envisaged a unitary state in South Africa and that its implementation could lead to the repeal of the Group Areas Act. He said that the removal of influx control, moreover, was supported by the Economic Affairs Committee but opposed by the CP.

Replying to the debate the chairman of the committee, Dr Francois Jacobsz, said he agreed with the majority view of committee members that the only way to improve the Group Areas Act was to repeal it. He expressed the hope that the government would agree to the committee's proposals contained in the report.

The council subsequently voted that the proposals be submitted to the state president.

NRP Asks Cabinet Appointment for Buthelezi

*MB240604 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] The leader of the New Republic Party [NRP], Mr Bill Sutton, has proposed that two black leaders in the national states be appointed to the cabinet with immediate effect. Addressing the Transvaal congress of the NRP in Pretoria, Mr Sutton said that he believed the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi, should be one of the leaders appointed to the cabinet. He said that NRP parliamentarians would be introducing private members' motions during the next session of parliament dealing with the matter. Outlining NRP policy, Mr Sutton said that the party proposed the creation of a fourth chamber of parliament to accommodate 60 representatives of blacks living outside the national states. He said this would include blacks in the parliamentary process and give their leaders access to the cabinet.

Buthelezi Warns of Marxist State If No Power Sharing
MB221625 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1509 GMT
 22 Nov 85

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Friday — Whites would find themselves at the receiving end of black-majority anger in a one-party Marxist state unless South Africa moved now towards real power-sharing, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today.

He warned the president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute], Mr D. Masson, at a luncheon meeting here that people should beware of misjudging the true intentions of the ANC mission in exile. There were those who were now beginning to set it as an organisation simply posturing in radicalism but which would settle for less than it now demanded, given the opportunity.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said that, as a black leader with deep roots in the struggle, he had lamentably to say that such hopes could be founded only on wishful thinking.

The ANC mission in exile, and elements in the UDF [United Democratic Front] working with it, had every intention of establishing a one-party state run on socialist principles.

This would be the natural outcome of a revolutionary process if it eclipsed democratic opposition to apartheid and if radical change was brought about ultimately by violence. Chief Buthelezi said revolutionary forces had already adopted a scorched earth policy, and the government would follow suit rather than submit.

What was needed now was the politics of compromise, and this demanded that "we talk about power-sharing in the near future." He said, "I can enter no negotiations in compromise politics if the government not only rejects majority rule in a one-man-one-vote unitary state but also rejects every other form in which there is political equality between black and white."

Chief Buthelezi said it seemed that President P.W. Botha's fundamental stumbling block was his apparent inability to accept the need to normalise South Africa as an emerging Western industrial democracy.

The free enterprise system, which was the foundation of South Africa's traditional economy, could not succeed unless it rested on a democratic base. The Afrikaners alone could not manage the free enterprise system.

"Entrenched Afrikaner rule in opposition to the majority sentiment in this country spells disaster for everything big business stands for," he said.

Big business's future would be secure only if there were freedom of movement, the rule of law, equality of opportunity, mass acceptance of the legitimacy of the government and no laws based on racial divisions.

But these things could not take place if the National Party continued to insist that there was no majority in the country and that the only acceptable constitutional form was one in which separate minority governments co-operated with each other on matters of common concern.

"Blacks will never legitimize these concepts," Chief Buthelezi said. "And if blacks do not legitimize government, government will not be able to stabilise South Africa and mobilise the national endeavours we need to grapple with the problems of poverty and instability."

Black Businesses Told Not To Sell To Police
MB221351 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1350 GMT
 22 Nov 85

[Text] Phalaborwa, Nov 22, SAPA — Copies of an intimidating letter, addressed to businesses in all north-eastern Transvaal black townships and demanding that goods not be sold to "terrorist" policemen, were slipped under shop doors at night this week, SAPA's correspondent reports.

The letter called for the "sincere solidarity" of community business owners after Lebowa police allegedly acted brutally towards "your customers." The letter also claimed the police brutality came without provocation.

The letter read:

"To all businessmen and women. Your sincere solidarity is needed. The police have acted brutally to your customers on four occasions, all without being provoked."

The letter gave accounts of "acts of police brutality."

In one case, women meeting at a cinema were beaten. Another case involved striking workers. SAPA's correspondent said the case apparently referred to an incident at a local industry where striking workers were dismissed and paid off. New workers were hired. The new and dismissed workers apparently clashed. Police intervened and used force to stop assaults. The letter also claimed police had on two different occasions assaulted "innocent school-children" and youths.

"Now we, your customers, say: Enough is enough. You are requested not to sell to any terrorists (police) in your business, even to let them use our shebeens or taxis," the letter said.

"Your solidarity is most important. If you cannot comply with our request, your customers will have to withdraw from buying or something else might happen to your business. NB, Please tell your shop assistants." SAPA's correspondent reports the alleged assaults listed in the letter happened several months ago and only Lebowa police were involved.

East London Consumer Boycott Suspended

*MB221539 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT
22 Nov 85*

[Text] The consumer boycott in East London has been suspended. As Frans Kruger reports, the move follows similar actions in Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, and King William's Town.

[Kruger] The consumer boycott committee announced the suspension at a press conference today, the first time it had emerged since the start of the boycott almost 4 months ago.

Reading a prepared statement, committee chairperson Zandile (Mampunye) said the suspension was indefinite and would take effect next Friday. She said the respite offered the authorities a chance to get moving on the 10 demands raised at the start of the boycott. These include the lifting of the state of emergency, an end to retrenchment, and that the city council make all amenities freely available. However, he warned that should there be no progress in meeting the demands, in his words, we are convinced the people will once again embark on this type of action.

Umtata Reports on Formation of 'Super Union'

*MB221811 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1700 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Text] South Africa's new super union is to be supported by about half a million workers. Trade unionists have warned that they plan to take a hard line against anyone that acts against union members. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] The new union, almost certain to be called the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU], will have an initial membership of virtually half a million, according to a membership list published this morning at a prelaunch news conference. According to Cyril Ramaphosa of the National Union of Mine-workers, there are certain principles to which all the members of the new union will adhere. These include worker control and nonracialism.

Asked for the new union's message to employers, he said bosses, government, and those who have shown themselves to be the enemy of the progressive democratic struggle should take note of the new union.

He added that when the working class was united, it would be strong enough to take on any force, and in fact had been formed with this in mind.

COSATU's J. Naidoo added that the new union would not be apolitical, but would speak up boldly for freedom in South Africa.

'Fruitful' Talks Held on De Jonge Affair

*MB221911 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1902 GMT
22 Nov 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 22, SAPA — A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said today discussions between legal representatives from the Netherlands and South Africa on Wednesday

and today about the De Jonge affair were fruitful. Certain issues were further clarified and both delegations will be reporting back to their respective governments, said the spokesman.

Survey Shows Urban Whites Support Emergency

*MB231221 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT
23 Nov 85*

[Text] In a survey conducted by the MRA [Market Research Africa] it was found that 69 percent of urban whites agreed with the state president's decision to declare a partial state of emergency. Support for the decision was strongest among Afrikaans speakers.

The spokesman for the research company says the urgent need to establish law and order and to restore normal living and working conditions had support throughout the country. She said the figures show that there is an almost universal desire for the restoration of peace and harmony in South Africa.

Renault To Suspend Production Due to Losses

*MB221419 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1418 GMT
22 Nov 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 22, SAPA — Renault is to pull out of South Africa, it was announced this afternoon. Euromotors, who market Renault vehicles, said in a statement they would cease manufacture of the cars in South Africa as a result of "heavy losses and the continuing poor outlook for the car industry."

"Associated Vehicle Assemblers (PTY) Limited has assembled Renault 9 and Renault 11 cars since 1983 on behalf of Euromotors under the terms of a contract assembly agreement and will consequently be seriously affected by Renault's decision," the statement said.

"Termination of this assembly agreement has now been negotiated between the two companies."

The statement said it was anticipated that approximately 500 hourly and salaried jobs will be lost at the Associated Vehicle Assemblers' Elsies River plant in the Western Cape when Renault production is discontinued in December.

"Other contract assembly activities for heavy trucks and land rovers carried out by Associated Vehicle Assemblers will continue unaffected by Euromotors' decision." Generous severance benefits would be paid to those Associated Vehicle Assemblers personnel affected and every effort would be made to assist with finding alternative employment, the statement said.

Cape Teachers Group Discusses Education 'Crisis'

*MB221355 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1353 GMT
22 Nov 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 22, SAPA — The apparently insensitive, ad-hoc handling of the education crisis could only result in a further loss of human potential in South Africa, the South

African Teachers Association (SATA) warned today. Mr John Ince, president of SATA — which represents English-speaking teachers in the Cape — expressed grave concern over the further deterioration of the situation and urged that inequalities in education "be addressed as a matter of urgency."

"Recent media reports have confirmed the intervention of non-education authorities in the implementation, by professional teaching staff, of instructions from the relevant education department. These actions, coupled with threats from party political platforms to restrict the conditions of service of certain teachers hold serious implications for the teaching profession at large and are unequivocally condemned by SATA," Mr Ince said. The relationship between teachers and the authorities employing them could not be the subject of "the rule of force and party political point-scoring," he said.

"The problems facing education in South Africa are sufficiently complex without the additional mistrust and apprehensions which must result from such actions. SATA has repeatedly stated its condemnation of the failure to reach a reasonable, educationally based solution of the continued disrupting of schooling. The apparently insensitive, ad-hoc handling of the situation can only result in a further loss of human potential in this country," he said. "The obvious inequalities of education provision, historical as they may be, must be addressed as a matter of urgency."

Police Maintain Strong Presence During Cape Exams

MB220538 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2152 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 21, SAPA — Armed police and soldiers in eight vehicles surrounded the Cathkin Senior Secondary School in Heideveld today and kept up a strong presence as about 30 pupils wrote examinations after a mass meeting at the school. A burning tyre was flung under a car parked in the school grounds but was extinguished by security guards before it could cause any damage. Earlier fire-hoses were sprayed into classrooms.

Soldiers and police in a casspir and two vehicles guarded the rear of the school while about five police vans were parked in front of the administration block. While the mass meeting was being held, police armed with whips and shotguns milled around the front of the school along with parents and pupils.

Later most of the 400 pupils gathered opposite the school after they were told by the principal, Mr H.P. Joubert, that on instructions from the Department of Education and Culture examinations would go ahead as scheduled and they should either write or go home.

Allegations by residents that two shots were fired at pupils as the group scattered during actions by whip-wielding police, were denied by the police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Lieut Attie Laubscher. Five 16-year-olds and a pupil aged 17 were arrested.

Meanwhile, 27 of the schools 42 staff members who refused to administer the internal examinations which started today have been told their salary cheques for November and December should be returned to the department.

Journalist Questioned on Reliability of Police News

MB220904 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 22 Nov 85

[From the "24 hours" program]

[Text] For almost 14 months now, disturbances in the black townships have continued day after day, almost without pause. According to the latest reports, at least six people were killed when police opened fire on black demonstrators in Mamelodi, near the country's capital, Pretoria. Despite the South African Government's present policy designed to control the reporting of violence, these news stories continue to be picked up. But what worries journalists based in South Africa is the extent to which official police reports can be relied on. This was highlighted by an admission by the police that they had forgotten to mention the shooting dead of five blacks earlier this week in Queenstown in the Eastern Cape. This prompted Tim Cabral to ask Tony Robinson, of the *FINANCIAL TIMES* in Johannesburg, how much faith he feels he can put in these official sources.

[Begin recording][Robinson] Well, ever since the troubles began in the townships about 18 months ago, the police have issued rather laconic bulletins of daily incidents in townships throughout the country, which have served as a sort of basic tip-off at least, and a general, but rather sparse, account of where the trouble has been.

In the past, we have always, of course, tried to check up with the police when incidents have happened and many times correspondents who have gone into unrest areas have found that the circumstances are much more severe, and the unrest is much more widespread than one would ever imagine if one just read the police accounts.

[Cabral] What do you say then to suggestions recently that casualties had fallen dramatically after the introduction of the news ban?

[Robinson] It certainly appeared to have been fairly quiet in a week or so immediately following the ban, but the Institute of Race Relations came out with statistics which indicated that the level of violence was in any case tapering off before the restrictions of the media were introduced. But since then there has been a lot of trouble in Queenstown, there are continuing problems, and unrest, in the townships of the Western Cape, to which the state of emergency was extended about 6 weeks ago. There is continuing violence and unrest in the townships on the East Rand and the West Rand surrounding Johannesburg, and we had the latest incident — by all accounts a very serious incident — in the township of Mamelodi just north of Pretoria.

So, there has been a decline in trend, but that seems to be part of the lulls which have been seen in the pattern of violence over the last 18 months. It is far too early to say that the unrest has ended,

and certainly the underlying problems of unemployment, poverty, and frustration are still there, and in fact in many cases they are worse because over the last 18 months of violence the townships have become even more miserable places to live in, so many of the former facilities have been burned or destroyed. [end recording]

Police Report on Unrest Incidents, Arrests

22 Nov Evening Report

*MB221728 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1726 GMT
22 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Nov 22, SAPA — The following incidents of unrest were reported since the 8 am report by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

In Soweto last night police arrested four black males for possession of petrol bombs, and this morning a further arrest was made, also for possession of a petrol bomb.

In the black residential area of Mohlakeng on the West Rand this morning, a mob of stone-throwing youths stoned a private house. They were dispersed by police using birdshot. No injuries or arrests were reported.

In Mohlakeng on the West Rand a mob of arsonists set a private house alight, causing extensive damage. Police fired birdshot to disperse them. Three black males and four black females were slightly injured in this incident.

23 Nov Morning Report

*MB230648 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0644 GMT
23 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Nov 23, SAPA — The following is the 8 am unrest situation report issued by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

The following incidents occurred during the night:

In Bridgetown residential area near Oudtshoorn in the south western districts, a mob stabbed a black male to death and thereafter set his body alight. This was a horrifying attack and an appalling crime. Police are investigating.

In the Mothlakeng residential area near Randfontein, a mob of blacks attempted to set fire to a black male. He was later admitted to hospital with burn wounds. In the same area, two black youths and a black male were slightly injured and arrested last night when police used birdshot and tear smoke to disperse the stonethrowing mobs on different occasions.

In the same area, the police discovered the bodies of two black males. Both had died of unnatural causes and the police are investigating. In a stonethrowing incident in Newton near Paarl, a black female was slightly injured by a stonethrowing mob. No arrests have yet been made.

23 Nov Evening Report

*MB240521 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1730 GMT
23 Nov 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 23, SAPA — Here is the 7 pm unrest situation report, issued by a spokesman for the SAP's Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

In Soweto, on the West Rand, a group of black arsonists this morning set a private vehicle alight, causing extensive damage.

In Mohlakeng, on the West Rand, a mob of arsonists set fire to a private vehicle this morning, causing extensive damage. In the same area this morning police arrested two black youths and five black females for incidents of public violence.

In Bergville, in the Boland, youths stoned private vehicles this morning.

In Umlazi, near Durban, a mob of youths this morning stoned a police patrol. They were dispersed by police using birdshot. One black youth was slightly injured and arrested for public violence.

A mob of blacks in Ndumangini, near Stutterheim, held an illegal gathering at midnight last night. They were dispersed by security forces (police) with tear smoke.

In KwaNobuhle, near Port Elizabeth, a black male was arrested after an illegal gathering was dispersed by police using tear smoke.

In Soweto, on the West Rand, a mob of black gathered illegally this morning. Ninety-nine people were arrested after they declined to disperse when police asked them to. In same area a mob of blacks held another illegal gathering and declined to disperse. They were dispersed by police using tear smoke.

In Soshanguve, in the northern Transvaal, a black male was arrested this afternoon for possession of a petrol bomb.

In Langa, in the Western Cape, a black male was arrested early this afternoon for intimidation.

In Bekkersdal, on the West Rand, a group of mourners this afternoon joined in an illegal march. They were dispersed by police using tear smoke.

In Pabalelo, near Upington, blacks held an illegal gathering early this afternoon. Police asked them to disperse; they declined and were dispersed by the police with tear smoke. Several incidents of stone-throwing and illegal gatherings occurred in the same area and they were dispersed by police with tear smoke. One black male was arrested during one of these incidents.

In Mamelodi this afternoon a mob of youths stoned buses, causing damage. A black male was injured by stone throwers.

24 Nov Morning Report

*MB240715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0706 GMT
24 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Nov 24, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report issued by the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria:

The following incidents occurred overnight:

In Langa in the Eastern Province, during yesterday afternoon, police discovered the corpse of a black male who had been murdered, and thereafter was set alight. Eight black males were arrested for this horrifying crime.

In Langa, Eastern Province, late last night in the residential area of Langa in the Eastern Province, a mob of blacks attacked a police patrol with stones. They were dispersed with tear smoke.

In Mothlakeng, on the West Rand Outside Randfontein late last night, a mob of blacks gathered illegally in the area and were then ordered to disperse which they refused. They were then dispersed by the police using birdshot. In the process, four black males were slightly injured and arrested.

At Atteridgeville, northern Transvaal, early this morning, a mob of black arsonists stoned a private vehicle in the area. The police arrested 28 black youths and four black males in connection with this incident.

In Mbekweni, Paarl, early this morning a mob of black arsonists set fire to a private house in the area, causing extensive damage. In the process, a three and a half year-old black female baby was burnt to death. A black woman also in the house sustained serious burns. It is alleged that the black woman was a police informer. This was a horrifying attack and an appalling crime.

24 Nov Evening Report

*MB250505 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1620 GMT
24 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Nov 24, SAPA — Here is the 6 pm report released by the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria for the period 8 am to 6 pm today:

Early this morning in Guguletu in the Western Cape, a group of blacks set fire to clothing which was stolen out of a house. One woman was arrested in connection with the incident.

There are still radical elements who are trying to impose their will on innocent parties by instigating stone-throwing and arson. During this afternoon in one such incident a white man, Mr H.S. Hodgkins, 45, of 3 Pine Park Lane, East London, was seriously injured and his vehicle as well as the vehicle of Mr P. Clark, who came to his assistance, were set alight and totally destroyed by a stone-throwing crowd at the refuse dump in Cambridge outside East London. No arrests have yet been made and police investigations continue.

25 Nov Morning Report

*MB250646 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0643 GMT
25 Nov 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 25, SAPA — Here is the 8 am unrest situation report, issued by the SAP Public Relations Division, Pretoria:

Incidents of arson, petrol-bombing and stonethrowing continued overnight in areas of the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, the West Rand, Soweto on the Witwatersrand, and in the Western Province.

In the black residential area of KwaNobuhle, an unknown group of arsonists set fire to the Goeie Hoop school causing extensive damage. Police are investigating.

In Huhudi near Kimberley, a black male sustained serious injuries when assaulted by an alleged group of UDF [United Democratic Front] members.

In Kagiso on the West Rand, a councillor and his son were admitted to hospital with serious burn wounds after being petrol-bombed by a mob of blacks.

In Manzville also on the West Rand, a member of the SA police was slightly injured when dispersing a stonethrowing mob.

In the black residential area of Stutterheim, a black male was slightly wounded, medically treated and detained following a stonethrowing incident involving police vehicles.

In Bishop Lavis in the Western Province, a coloured male was slightly wounded, medically treated and detained following the stoning of a police vehicle.

Criticism on Mamelodi 'Refuted'

*MB230816 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0814 GMT
23 Nov 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 23, SAPA — Allegations that police were insufficiently equipped to deal with the unrest that erupted in Mamelodi this week have been strongly refuted (teen sterkste ontken) by Lieutenant-Colonel H.G. de Witt, senior head deputy commissioner of the South African Police. At the time of the Mamelodi operation a senior commanding officer directed ground actions, while Major-General Bert Wandrag monitored action from a helicopter, a statement issued by the Police Directorate of Public Relations said in Pretoria today. Maj-Gen Wandrag was also satisfied that equipment used was effective and the success of the police operation confirmed this, the directorate statement said.

Ciskei Police at Funeral

*MB251047 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1030 GMT
25 Nov 85*

[Text] Zwelitsha, Nov 25, SAPA — About 4,000 mourners fled this weekend from the funeral of a 32-year-old activist allegedly

killed by Ciskei vigilantes, when Ciskei riot police fired teargas and assaulted the crowd outside the Zwelitsha Catholic Church. While police chased the mourners, a few people returned to the church and attended to the abandoned coffin of Mr Zalisile Matyholo, who had been an activist in the banned South African Students Organisation. At least four mourners suffered injuries — two women had fractured arms, a youth fractured a leg and a young girl lost an eye, SAPA's correspondent reports.

Mourners had been waiting outside as the coffin was carried towards the church from a hearse when, without warning, the police fired teargas into the crowd.

Two teargas canisters crashed through church windows and another two through the main entrance as police were reported to have used quirts and in one case a pickhandle to beat mourners, SAPA's correspondent said. A priest and a few relatives conducted short prayers before the coffin was loaded into a truck. As the truck left the church, police fired another teargas canister, and the truck driver was overcome by the gas.

The 30-odd mourners who eventually reached the cemetery were filmed by police. Police also harassed several reporters, including one from East London's *DAILY DISPATCH*, at the funeral.

Unrest in Bophuthatswana

*MB251234 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1232 GMT
25 Nov 85*

[Text] Mafikeng, Nov 25, SAPA — The unrest situation continued throughout the weekend in the Ga-rankuwa and Mabopane areas, according to a statement made by Lt Col George of the Bophuthatswana police. The Bophuthatswana police were forced to open fire when they were stoned at during the unrest, and one person was reportedly injured. The police were also investigating a report received that a woman was burned to death in another incident during the weekend, but no body has been found as yet. There were a number of stone throwing incidents in which cars and buses were damaged, said Lt Col George.

Unconfirmed reports say seven people have died and several cars were destroyed by fire during the disturbances. It is also alleged some of the dead were knocked over by vehicles trying to get away from stone-throwers.

Queenstown Toll Reaches 18

*MB230613 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT
23 Nov 85*

[Text] The Queenstown death toll has risen with reports of another death overnight. Police say a man was stabbed to death at Mlungisi township of Queenstown.

Two people have been arrested in connection with the murder.

In 6 days, some 18 people have been killed in unprecedented violence in the area.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

23 Nov Press Review

MB230600 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 22 November comments on the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in its editorial, noting that while South Africans should welcome the fact that "there has been an easing in East-West tensions, with the possibility of some control over the nuclear arms race," "since we regard Russian expansionism as a great danger, and Russia's involvement in Angola, together with the Cubans, as a threat to the peace and stability of this subcontinent, the rapprochement between the United States and Russia has its disquieting aspects." The editorial goes on to say that "the chumminess between the two might presage some efforts to settle our regional disputes to their own satisfaction rather than in accordance with the needs of the region itself," and "if the United States wishes to reach an accord with the Russians on Angola, it might be at the expense of South Africa's interests in the region." Another article in the same issue reports on a speech by National Education Minister F.W. de Klerk to the South Africa-Britain Trade Association. De Klerk condemned the "campaign" against the country and said that most of "the allegations made against the country could be 'effectively refuted'." For example, it is alleged that "South Africa follows a discriminatory education policy to the benefit of the Whites." However, "with the passing of the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act last year, the Government had committed itself to 'educational policies in which equal opportunities for education, including equal standards of education,' would be strived after for every inhabitant of the Republic, 'irrespective of race, colour, creed or sex,'" De Klerk said.

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 22 November also carries a report by Winnie Graham on Minister de Klerk's speech. Graham reports that De Klerk called for "an invest-in South Africa campaign," to correct the "warped and distorted image of SA." De Klerk outlined guidelines to promote a better image of South Africa, calling for "a more aggressive approach", exposing "the hypocrisy of those who dealt with dictatorships and one-party states while sanctimoniously condemning SA," and giving prominence to positive developments in the country.

In an editorial on the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, *BUSINESS DAY* writes: "While it is too early to proclaim an East-West thaw, there is no doubt that relations have warmed. What is significant is that America has not made any material concessions. In the past the U.S. made all the running, with Russia only too pleased to look on imperiously. Not this time. That the two super-powers have signed various accords — indeed, that they are still talking — suggests a refreshing pragmatism on both sides."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 22 November reports that "the South African Allied Worker's Union [SAAWU] and management of Metal Box have made claims and counter-claims of harassment and intimidation of workers dismissed after a

strike at the Rosslyn plant." SAAWU branch secretary Jacki Masemola "claimed two union members had been arrested, several visited and harassed by police who questioned them about the strike. Police would not confirm this." However, the manager of Metal Box, A.J. MacLeish, "said striking workers wanted to return to work, but had been prevented from doing so by intimidators." One employee who returned to work had his furniture badly damaged, MacLeish said.

The "Joe's Burg" column in the same issue discusses white attitudes toward political change: "Most of the whites who seem to support change in this country are not convinced that there is a need for majority rule in this country." What this boils down to, the column goes on to say, is that "the whole country is being ruled by fear. Fear by whites of blacks. Fear by blacks of whites. Fear by whites of whites. Fear by blacks of blacks. So with this kind of situation, anybody can suggest ways of allaying certain fears. But not all. Which means that our problems are getting more and more complex. It seems to me that this is the reason why the Government and certain whites are busy creating political 'leaders' for the blacks. They are the blacks who most whites think are the best of the worst, so to speak." The column concludes by noting that the solutions to South Africa's problems are not just political: "The whole ball-game is not all political. But the Government has made it so."

In its editorial, the *SOWETAN* says: "The dangerous fallacy which the State is trying to perpetuate — as it obviously has to — that the state of emergency and the whole battery of repressive measures, have sorted out the instability, should be immediately halted. Not only is this disinformation to the white people of this country, it is an arrogant assertion that treats blacks and their problems with a certain amount of contempt." The editorial says that "we have been attacking the government consistently on some of its more unhappy measures," but the government has not listened. It asks: "So where do we go from there? We cannot vote the present Government out of office. We can attack them verbally until we are blue in the face. But that is not likely to change them. We have also frequently appealed to their humanity. We have tried moral persuasion. It seems all the above has failed." The editorial goes on to say: "We appeal to the leaders of South Africa to take dramatic action, action that can be perceived as sympathetic by many black South African who wish to lead normal peaceful lives. Finally, we appeal to the white electorate. We are saying these things not merely to score political points or sound important. We know that if things go wrong in black communities the rest of the country will soon be contaminated. We shudder to think that the unhappy prediction about the final showdown may be just around the corner." "If South Africa suffers a mortal blow, the rest of the sub-continent will become a desert. The world is not too keen to see that happen. We ourselves are not that dumb to believe such a scenario is in our interests," it concludes.

Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 24 November [date as published] carries a report by Mono Badela on the upcoming formation of a "super federation" of unions to be known as the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, which will be created by the merger of 37 unions representing over 500,000 members. The unions have all agreed on five working princi-

ples: "nonracialism, worker control, merger into industrial unions, national co-operation and representation on the basis of paid-up membership," which means that the National Union of Mineworkers will have the greatest say in decisionmaking. Badela notes that the Council of Trade Unions of South Africa and the Azanian Congress of Trade Unions decided not to join the federation because they believed that the federation should be "based on 'black leadership'" rather than nonracialism.

On its front page, *CITY PRESS* published a large black rectangle containing the words: "Banned. In terms of Government Regulations on newspaper coverage of unrest, we have been forced to withdraw this picture." Beneath the rectangle is the caption: "Angry Leandra youths took to the streets this week in protest against forced removals."

In its "Prospects" supplement, *CITY PRESS* reports that "South Africa's major business organisations have formed a powerful pressure group - the Private Sector Council — to pressurise the Government to speed up reform." The council's immediate goals include pushing the "government to make a public commitment not later than the opening of Parliament next January to scrap influx control;" opening "under-used facilities to all race groups;" and lifting "all barriers to informal business activity." The council has 28 members drawn from the Chamber of Commerce, the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa, and the Urban Foundation. It is chaired by Urban Foundation Director Jan Steyn and includes top businessmen, clergymen, educators, and community leaders among its members. The council "has drawn up a set of guidelines and general principles which include many of the political demands made by various business lobbies in recent months. Among them are equality of opportunity, recognition of human dignity, voluntary association and dissassociation, re-establishment of the rule of law and the protection of family life." The council seeks "an effective urbanisation policy spelling the end of influx control; regional development, making forced removals unnecessary; and provision of equal education."

An editorial in Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 21 November says less than a year ago, the ANC's official view was that it was only interested in negotiating the handing over of political power. The editorial continues that recently an ANC spokesman told the paper's London representative that the organization did not consider itself the sole power block in South African politics, and referred to the Afrikaner as an important section of the population. "Even though this represents only the view of some of the ANC, and even if it is aimed at creating a better image of the organization, it nevertheless remains important. It indicates that the walls on unreasonableness in the case of the ANC are crumbling too." The National Party, the editorial points out, was one of the first to begin breaking down sacred cows with its constitutional proposals of 1977. It points to similar indications from Chief Buthelezi and the Labor Party as a movement which is gaining momentum. "And therein lies our hopes for the future. And while the walls of the political Jerichos crack and crumble, the question is whether the time has not come to have a new look at the ban on the publication of what the ANC leaders have to say."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 22 November in its "Political *BEELD*" column by Willie Kuhn says those who thought reconciliation was simple now know differently. The dismantling of apartheid has thrown the Afrikaner into a morality crisis. "We tell the Coloreds that we want to tackle a new dispensation of equality with them, but that does not remove the hurt of removals to the Cape Flats and the humiliations in parks, restaurants, and shops." Referring to the blacks, "those million of stateless" living under white limitations and white decisions, it says there has to be understanding of their suspicions. "For that very reason it sometimes seems reconciliation and reform politics has reached a point of stalemate with uttered phrases but nothing being done in practice." This country, the columnist says, is going to be put to the test before it can reach a just dispensation. Apart from the present government's legitimacy being called into question, the moral basis is also being challenged. "If we as whites cannot pass the test, we will forfeit a right to govern."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 22 November reports in an article on the disturbances at Mamelodi, near Pretoria, that at least 10 people had been killed but reports differed. It noted that a CBS film crew had reportedly flown over the Mamelodi area and was forced down. "According to reports, the crew were subsequently arrested." A CBS spokesman declined comment, saying: "We normally are quite open about this sort of thing but this time it is something I do not wish to even talk about." "A British television camera crew were 'forcibly' escorted from Mamelodi, although the area is not covered by the state of emergency," the paper reported. "The Independent Television News crew were made to sign an affidavit saying they would not return."

The paper also reports that a student nurse at Baragwanath Hospital told the Rand Supreme Court she was "attacked with batons and stones" after trying to discuss grievances with a matron. She said that "nurses were beaten by hospital security guards on November 13 after they were refused permission to discuss grievances at a routine meeting with the chief matron."

The paper reports that "a 34-year-old Tembisa man died in Pretoria West Police station last week within 24 hours of being taken into custody. The widow of Mr Phillip Rully Sekwakwa said police at the state had told her that her husband had hanged himself in his cell, using strips of blanket." Mrs Sekwakwa is battling to have an independent pathologist examine the body. "I want to know what could have persuaded him to kill himself," she said.

The paper cites a report in the *LONDON EVENING STANDARD* citing the *SOUTHERN AFRICAN REPORT*, a weekly newsletter written by former *RAND DAILY MAIL* editor Raymond Louw on the possibility of a military coup in South Africa. "The newsletter said the coup topic, once spoken of only guardedly at elite dinner parties and among influential businessmen, was now talked about even in circles which were well informed about South Africa." Citing the country's various problems and the fact that many feel the government is "unsure of itself," some argue that "an essential requirement to pull the country off the disastrous course is a strong and resolute government that will act decisively, toughly if need be, and that government can only come from a military takeover."

In an editorial on the shootings in Pretoria, the paper notes the grievances of Mamelodi residents and says it is one example "of the fragility of the country's social fabric as the state of emergency enters its fifth month." Other examples abound throughout the country. The paper notes economist Brian Kantor's observation that living under a siege economy means "a consistent deterioration in the quality of life; in the long run, there is an insufficient economic and tax base to maintain security and property." "Anarchy is another name for this state of affairs," the paper says, "and it affects black and white. This is what looms as long as the Government goes on trying to treat with brute forces what requires a bold political solution."

In his "My View" column, Allister Sparks notes that insufficient attention has been given to the problem of differing views of the economic system, with "authentic black political leadership in South Africa...overwhelmingly socialist" whereas whites are "deeply prejudiced against socialism." He notes that "capitalism is more successful as a generator of wealth" but that it "fails in the grossly unequal distribution of the wealth it generates, and is particularly inappropriate to a society such as ours which needs to redress a gross imbalance that has resulted from three centuries of institutionalised discrimination." "It seems to me that South Africa needs to seek a synthesis; to be able to use the wealth-generating advantages of capitalism, but ensure that the wealth is better distributed and that there is adequate social security so that we do not have the obscenity of starvation in the midst of great affluence," he concludes, calling on academic economists and businessmen to work for such a new system.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 23 November cites Martin Wescott, managing director of P-E Corporate Services SA (Pty) Ltd., as saying that "South Africans are leaving the country at the rate of 3,000 a month." "Mr Wescott added that the current supply of black matriculants was doing no more than match the outflow." Aggravating the "brain drain" were the efforts of "foreign headhunters" to "poach South African management talent." Another survey, by Market Research Africa, showed that "an astonishing 18 percent of South Africa's English-speaking population was likely to leave the country in the next five years," the paper reports. "While only three percent of the Afrikaans-speaking sector have indicated that they intend to leave the country, one in every 10 white South Africans will have moved to another country by 1990."

The paper carries a report by an unidentified civil servant who took part in the march at Mamelodi. He said the march was peaceful until a white policeman "asked the crowd if they were aware that he could subdue them all at once. He then gave instructions that all the people disperse within five minutes. But within two minutes the white policemen started throwing tear-smoke indiscriminately among the vulnerable crowd. There was stampeding among the old women as shots were fired. The old women inhaled tear-smoke for the first time, and those who were unable to run suffered a great deal. It was during this time that the blacks went for revenge and for a minute threw stones at the administrative block."

In an editorial on the medical care of detainees, *THE STAR* says that South Africans generally will share the "delight" of the Medical Association that the government has agreed to the

appointment of a panel of doctors from which detainees can select a doctor. "What is now needed," the papers says, "is a political appreciation of the fact that detention without trial is not acceptable. If it has to happen, then it is intolerable that those held should require medical attention because of official abuse."

In a "political commentary," David Braun speculates on the question of what reforms the government may plan next and whether a general election might be called. He wonders if the new economic measures are not aimed at creating the right climate for an election, but says that "Government sources indicate that no such polls are in the cards, at least not until the Constitution is ready to be amended substantially so as to share power with blacks." "He says that the economic measures are aimed at getting people back to work in hopes that this will cut down on the violence. On future reforms," he says "the repeal of the legislation which prohibits the quoting of a banned person (especially Mr Oliver Tambo) is being mentioned in some interesting quarters. So is the unbanning of Mrs Winnie Mandela and the handful of others similarly restrained." "The Government could also make a big show of scrapping influx control and pass offence arrests, although it would have to make sure that it did not replace it with a similar system...if it wanted to sell that as genuine reform." Braun says that "the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the African National Congress is not yet in the cards, evidently." "But there may be moves afoot to reduce substantially the number of people in security detention, particularly the 'big names,'" he says. "None of these really address the major issue, that of real power-sharing negotiations between all the country's leaders. And on that subject there might not be really significant news until Mr Botha opens Parliament at the end of January," he concludes.

Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English 22-26 November has a report on the speculation concerning the possible release of Nelson Mandela. It reports that "sources close to the family yesterday, said no new offer had been made to Mandela. Yesterday, an ANC spokesman in Lusaka told the *WEEKLY MAIL* that only the unconditional release of Mandela would be acceptable to the ANC. He said the ANC had no firm evidence Mandela was to be released but added that the outlawed movement was demanding the unconditional release not only of their leader, but of all political prisoners and detainees."

The paper carries a feature in which eight different organizations or individuals took part in answering question posed by the paper.

Respondents were the National Party [NP], the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWP, Afrikaner Resistance Movement], the United Democratic Front [UDF], the New Republic Party [NRP], Inkatha, Dr. Allan Boesak and the Azania People's Organization [AZAPO]. In summing up responses, it became clear that: "one-man, one-vote is widely accepted; federalism has much currency among white organizations but is viewed sceptically by most black organisations, except Inkatha; everyone, from UDF to the AWP, believes in the need for the redistribution of wealth; all parties, except the NP and NRP, want to see a new flag and national anthem; few of them see any other specific country as a model for a future South Africa, although AZAPO said much could be learnt from the Zimbabwe experience; the Communist Party

would be unbanned if Inkatha, the UDF, AZAPO, the PFP or Boesak came to power."

In an article on the new upsurge in unrest this week, Patrick Laurence notes that "the average daily death toll was over 4.1 higher than the daily average of 3.4 between the declaration of a State of Emergency on July 21 and the imposition of the latest curbs on the press." "The daily average toll in the first 14 days after the latest press restraints was apparently under two. ('Apparently' because curtailment of press freedom made it difficult to verify the decline as reflected in official police report.)"

An article on Nico Smith, the Dutch Reformed Church minister who wanted to meet the ANC, cites the minister as saying that he and his colleagues must go ahead with plans to meet the ANC "because we are convinced the conflict in South Africa is insoluble. It is impossible for us to say that we are aware that the country is being dragged into a dawn-out civil war and that as churchmen, we have nothing to say about it." He noted the high proportion of church-attending white people in South Africa. But despite this, "a demonic system developed." "Town clerks of white municipalities in two Eastern Cape towns have been appointed to perform the functions of the discredited African towns councils — and ultimately to prepare the ground for new council elections, following mass resignations by councillors early this year," the paper reports. The president of the Craddock Residents Association commented that "the government has once again made the mistake of taking decisions without having the decency even to inform the people affected."

The paper reports that "tension is rising in Moutse, the huge Northern Sotho-speaking settlement near Groblersdal in the Northern Transvaal due to be incorporated in the new Kwa-Ndebele 'homeland' in January." A meeting between community representatives and Minister Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis "did nothing to ease the situation." According to one delegation members, "we were told the decision to redraw our boundaries to include us in KwaNdebele was final and we could only negotiate the implementation of that decision." It is estimated that 143,000 people will be affected.

25 Nov Press Review

MB250809 [Editorial Report] Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 24 November reports that "violence broke out in Port Elizabeth's black townships less than 24 hours after security forces had been withdrawn this week." Youths set fire to a car and a bus and stoned the home of a black town councillor in KwaZakele on Friday evening, "but despite the fresh outbreak of violence the security forces were still being kept out," the article says. It was generally felt that the withdrawal of the security forces "could be a major factor in having the four-month-old consumer boycott of white-owned shops in the city lifted." Mkhuzeli Jack, a spokesman for the consumer boycott committee, said he had been encouraged by the apparent withdrawal of the security forces, "but I am adopting a wait-and-see attitude until we have established the extent of the withdrawal," the article says. Jack added: "The boycott was initially started after the introduction of the SADF into the townships," and

"their withdrawal is a definite starting point in negotiations." The boycott committee is to meet with "top-ranking police officers" for discussions today, the newspaper adds.

The same edition reports that President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei commented upon opening a new holiday resort near King William's Town that "Ciskeians recruited by foreign forces to try to overthrow the Government would be tortured. Mr Sebe also called for an end to apartheid, apparently because he feared that resulting unrest could have an adverse effect on the new holiday resort's takings," the article says.

In an editorial in the same edition, the *SUNDAY TIMES* notes, "There were no television cameras at Mamelodi on Thursday. Just angry black South Africans and police with guns. And yet, despite the absence of the camera crews, the killing continued." Mamelodi was not a "hotbed of revolutionary violence," the editorial says. "It is a middle-class black township scarcely more than a stone's throw away from the city where the people who rule South Africa plot their painstaking and painfully slow path to reform." "Today rumour which obscures and embellishes truth flourished in the capital as it has flourished for the past year in other parts of the country," it says. "For let there be no mistake about it, every bullet fired by police into a black crowd inflicts a nigh-mortal wound on this country's hopes for reconciliation, alienates yet another member of its dwindling band of black moderates and recruits yet another man or woman to the despairing creed of violence." It is time these events were "examined by an independent eye and in the full glare of publicity," it says. "Revolution thrives in darkness. It is time for everyone's sake, the police as much as the people of Mamelodi, to let in the light."

In a second editorial on the achievements of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, the *SUNDAY TIMES* notes: "In one important respect there was no change. The super powers will continue to confront each other in regional conflicts throughout the world; will seek through puppet regimes and client rebels to buy ideological space with the lives of the people of the Third World, who expire in their millions, not in the big bang both leaders so assiduously sought to avoid in Geneva, but in countless little whimpers. The failure to even approach agreement on regional power games remains the biggest zero on the Geneva score-card."

In the "Another View" column, Ken Owen notes that the anti-apartheid campaign in the United States took two decades to get off the ground, and "there are too many vested interests now engaged in 'fighting apartheid', too many political careers attached to it, too many bureaucracies and committees formed for the purpose, and too many fixed attitudes," for it to subside in a week. The business community is clutching at the idea of reform to slow disengagement, but, "any reform which South Africa adopts is immediately rationalised out of existence by the anti-apartheid movements as 'cosmetics', as 'irrelevant', as 'a fraud'." "The credibility of white South Africans is zero." Most South Africans view reform as a means to avert one-man, one-vote in a unitary state, he says. "Everybody concedes that the American disinvestment campaign will not end until apartheid is abolished, but few will admit that apartheid, in the American mind, is the system that puts President P.W. Botha and his

Cabinet into office." The result, Owen concludes, is that "great amounts of time and effort will no doubt be spent on efforts to turn American public opinion but, in the end disengagement will proceed."

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 24 November carries a report by David Breier which says, "The President's Council has done a sudden about-turn just as it was on the verge of recommending the scrapping of all apartheid. Instead it has toed the present Government line of opening business and industrial areas in terms of the Group Areas Act." The sudden about-face follows the statement by President Botha that separate residential areas are not negotiable, Breier says. "This has in turn wrecked another President's Council investigation into the Group Areas Act being conducted by its constitutional committee." The about-face emerged in the report of the council's Economic Affairs Committee presented this week. Breier says. James Rennie, the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) member of the President's Council's Economic Affairs Committee told Breier that in practice the opening of business and industrial areas in terms of the Group Areas Act "had been painfully slow. 'At this rate I doubt whether any of us, sitting in this chamber today, will even be around to witness the opening of all business areas,' he said."

Breier reports in an accompanying article that two Labour Party (LP) members of the Economic Affairs Committee demanded the immediate abolition of the Group Areas Act but two other LP members took a softer line, thus raising "questions about the coloured party's commitment to fight all apartheid." The two hard-liners, Craven Collis and Clive Pierce, signed a submission to the committee recommending that the Group Areas Act be abolished, but the other two members, Frank Swartz and Pieter Klink, declined to sign because they said the Constitutional Affairs Committee was examining that act and was the proper forum for such a submission.

In another article in the same edition, Breier reports: "Inkatha is considering opening its membership to all races as the ideal of a single nonracial government for Natal-KwaZulu becomes more of a possibility." Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha, said this week that "the central committee of the movement had set up a study group which was still examining the possibilities of opening membership to all races following the repeal this year of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act." Dhlomo said Inkatha "had no ideological problems about opening its doors to other groups, but there were practical problems." Among those he cited the Groups Areas Act and the Population Registration Act which "militate against the full political participation of non-blacks in the activities of the movement." Dhlomo said Inkatha already has a joint consultative committee with the PFP, "but he did not see any possibility of deeper coalition at this stage."

In an editorial in the same edition, *THE SUNDAY STAR* comments: "The President's Council was set up to advise the Government. But while the council is multiracial and multiparty, it also has a majority of Nationalists. There is increasing evidence that the President's Council is merely becoming a mirror that reflects what the Government wants to be told."

One council committee is now examining the full effects of the most pervasive and fundamental of apartheid laws, the Group Areas Act, it says, "but Mr P.W. Botha has already said separate residential areas must stay. This undermines the work of the President's Council. For the sake of reform and the sake of the country, the Government and President Botha must stop trying to prescribe to the council what to decide."

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Appeals for More Aid From Taiwan

MB220529 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati
1900 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhhekimpfi, today appealed to the Republic of China for further economic assistance to boost the country's socio-economic development.

Officially receiving the Chinese vice premier, Mr Lin Yangkang, at Cabinet Office in Mbabane, the prime minister urged the Chinese Government and nation not to become tired of the kingdom's consistent pleas for help.

The prime minister expressed satisfaction over the excellent relations between the two countries. He disclosed that her majesty's government had set up a team to study the country's economic needs and its findings would be made known to the Republic of China.

The prime minister asked Mr Lin to convey his sincere greetings and thanks to the president, the government, and the people of China for their help to this country, especially in the field of agriculture.

The prime minister commended the Republic of China for its hospitality during his visit to Taiwan and expressed determination to do his best to emulate such good habits in this country. The prime minister presented Mr Lin with a shield, a spear, and a Swazi battle axe, a sizeze. Mrs Lin was presented with a wooden dish and Swazi traditional regalia.

Responding to the prime minister's remarks, the Chinese vice premier, Mr Lin, said his country will do everything in its power to increase its assistance to Swaziland and wherever possible advise the country on economic and other matters to help promote greater development.

The Chinese vice premier commended Prince Bhhekimpfi for his wise leadership and expressed hope that the country would continue to prosper under a climate of peace and stability during his term of office.

Mr Lin advised the government to boost the country's economy by utilizing much of the land still lying fallow. He said the country's mountain areas could be used for forestation or grazing land.

Mr Lin also called for the digging of small, inexpensive dams to store water for future use, which he said could promote the country's economic endeavors.

Mr Lin said the two countries' cooperation in agriculture ventures has proved to be far more successful than in other countries. He attributed this to the determination and industry of the Swazi nation.

Mr Lin presented the prime minister with gifts, including a large wall clock, while Inkasikati La Malambe received a necklace and other gifts.

ZAMBIA

Defense Minister Warns Military Against Coup

MB231207 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Defense Minister General Malimba Masheke has warned defense forces against destabilizing the nation if they are dissatisfied by the country's current economic situation.

Speaking during a reception for senior Zambia Air Force officers who attended a 5-day political seminar last night, Gen Masheke said the defense forces should cherish peace and stability which is presently existing in Zambia.

He said Zambia's current economic problems are not singular but global and can be overcome only through hard work and not by victimizing the leadership, and warned the officers against exposing Zambia to conditions which are common in other countries where coups had taken place.

Gen Masheke said it is hard to restore the current peace which Zambians are enjoying after economic and political destabilization.

ZIMBABWE

Foreign Minister Says RSA Sabotages Peace Unity

MB220802 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, says Zimbabwe could have achieved more (since) independence had it not been (for) racist South Africa's hostile activities.

He told the visiting Yugoslav delegation at a dinner hosted for them in the capital last night that South African aggression has caused much insecurity to peace and internal unity within the southern African region.

On Zimbabwe, Comrade Mangwende said hundreds of people were killed and machinery and other expensive equipment for development was destroyed by South African-sponsored bandits. He added that so far the government has been able to contain the dissident menace, and is certain that it will eliminate it altogether in the foreseeable future.

Comrade Mangwende reiterated that Zimbabweans are determined that apartheid and other forms of colonialism should not

be allowed to threaten their hard-won independence. He told the delegation that its visit was taking place at a time when there is a revolutionary upsurge in South Africa.

He noted that Zimbabwe as a member of the Nonaligned Movement (?viewed) with great concern violations of the United Nations' principles of peace and security in South Africa, Western Sahara, and Central America.

He said Zimbabwe also believed that a South-South cooperation is important, but the economic ills of the world cannot be solved if there is no North-South Cooperation.

Comrade Mangwende noted that Yugoslavia shares the same views with Zimbabwe on international issues and hopes that the talks to be held in the next few days will further cement relationships between the two countries.

The Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Comrade Raif Dizdarevic said his country is committed to helping the liberation movement in southern Africa as well as the Frontline States. He also reaffirmed his country's commitment to the Nonaligned Movement, adding that the selection of Zimbabwe as the next host and chairman of the movement was a (?positive) expression of solidarity and confidence the movement has in Zimbabwe.